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THE WEEKLY POST.

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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

POPE LEO'S PLAN.

He Is Evidently Tired of the Troubles Among American Catholics.

MGR. SATOLLI FURTHER HONORED.

His Appointment as First Permanent Apostolic Delegate.

HOW PRELATES RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul Says He Is Pleased, as It Was Needed.

CORRIGAN SUBMITS TO ROME.

A Statement From Him but He Would Not Be Seen.

DR. M'GLYNN'S CASE FULLY EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mgr. Satolli, the papal ablegate, received at the Catholic university to-day the following cable message from Dr. O'Connell, the American secretary of the propaganda, who accompanied Mgr. Satolli to this country and recently returned to Rome:

"ROME, Jan. 14, 1893.

"Mgr. Satolli:

"The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States and you are confirmed as the first delegate.

"O'CONNELL."

Information was also received here confirming the announcement that Rev. F. X. Rooker of Albany, N. Y., had been formally appointed secretary of the apostolic delegation, and stating further that he had left Rome for New York, and was no doubt the bearer of the papal bull creating the delegation and confirming all the powers of Mgr. Satolli.

Mgr. Satolli authorizes the publication of the following statement in regard to the pope's action in the case of Dr. McGlynn:

"On the very day of the reconciliation of Dr. McGlynn with the church public notice was given of it, with the statement that Mgr. Satolli had absolved from censure and reconciled Dr. McGlynn by special power for the purpose requested from and granted by the holy father; and moreover, that the absolution had been given because Dr. McGlynn had willingly accepted the conditions laid down by the holy father as necessary and sufficient.

M'GLYNN WAS SORRY.

"This information so expressed should have satisfied everyone with the reconciliation carried out by authority specially delegated by the holy father, and with the conditions called for by the holy father. Now it is well to make several reflections: First, that as soon as it was understood that those conditions were complied with every sincere Catholic should at once have felt himself bound in conscience to recognize that all had been done in the case that was expedient in accord with the spirit of the Catholic church; second, that the selection of the proper time and the manner to give public information of the conditions belonged to the authority of the church, and when the holy father should find it opportune, after the reception of the documents which were immediately forwarded; third, every one could see that the immediate publication of these conditions was for prudential reasons omitted, to avoid talk that might oppose the good done by doing away with the calamity which had for so long weighed upon a priest by reconciling him with mother church. If this result has not been obtained, and if this wise silence has been unacceptable to anyone, it must be ascribed simply to premature exaction.

"The conditions were in this form: Dr McGlynn had presented a brief statement of his opinions on moral economic matters, and it was judged not contrary to the doctrine constantly taught by the church and as recently confirmed by the holy father in the encyclical *rerum novarum*. Also, it is hereby publicly made known that Doctor McGlynn, besides professing his adherence to all the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic church, has expressed his regret (saying that he would be the first to regret it) for any word or act of his that may have seemed lacking in the respect due to ecclesiastical authority; and thereby intends to repair, as far as he can, any offense which may have been given to Catholics.

THE POPE SUPREME IN THE CHURCH.

"Finally Dr. McGlynn has of his own free will declared and promised that within the limits of a not long period of time he will go to Rome in the spirit and intention becoming to a good Catholic and a priest. Then it is well to note how deplorable it is that this reconciliation should have been discussed, as if it had been, in newspapers in such manner that private and lay persons have dared to pass upon it harsh reproach and ill-considered censure. That anyone should have dared to speak of the pope's authority over the church in America as foreign is a sentiment and an utterance enormously erroneous and scandalous. The action of the church and of the holy see, in the things that belong to it, is superior to every man-made boundary and universal and proper to every country in which there may be Catholics. For which reason it seems to us exceedingly opportune to recommend due respect in every case to ecclesiastical authority, and, before all, to that of the holy see, as well as to that of the council of Baltimore, inasmuch as it is forbidden to treat ecclesiastical matters and questions through the medium of journalism. Much more deplorable is it that persons, both ecclesiastics and laymen (who wish to appear as sincerely Catholic), make bad use of journalism, with violent and mendacious attacks, beyond all bounds of respect and charity, against venerable prelates, whose virtue and learning, whose rectitude of character and unquestioned and unquestionable love toward the church and the supreme pontiff, never unaccompanied by sincere love of country, make them deservedly the objects of the special predilection of the holy father, and of universal esteem and veneration."

CORRIGAN'S STATEMENT.

Submits to the Decree of Rome, but Will Not Appear to Be Interviewed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—On the announcement that the pope had established a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States and had named Mgr. Satolli the first delegate, Archbishop Corrigan prepared the following, which his secretary, Father Connolly, gave out this evening:

"The sovereign pontiff, as the vatican council defines, enjoys immediate episcopal jurisdiction over the entire flock of Christ. The primacy of the apostolic see carries with it from its very nature the right to appoint a representative in any diocese of the world. To deny this is to deny the faith. Consequently when the holy father is pleased to make a delegate apostolic, he has a perfect right to do so. To doubt of the wisdom of the holy see in determining to appoint such a representative, no Catholic who is well instructed in his religion would for a moment think of doing. We all receive this decision of the holy father as we receive all other decisions emanating from him, with the profoundest reverence, respect and obedience. Before the holy see acted there might have been room for a difference of opinion; none now exists. For my own part I gladly receive and welcome the news in question, always supposing it to be authentic."

No official announcement of the appointment has reached Archbishop Corrigan, nor does he expect any. Speaking as his representative, Father Connolly stated that whatever might be said in regard to the result of the appointment must necessarily be conjecture only. "We do not know what powers will be vested in Mgr. Satolli," he said. "They can only be learned through the documents which it is announced have been forwarded to him at Washington. Of course, beyond a doubt, he will have entire control in the judging of cases that might come under his direction, because he has already had that power, and his present appointment indicates its continuation. Just what effect the establishment of an apostolic delegation in this country will have I am not prepared to say, nor am I in a position to say whether its influence will be noticeable in any of the dioceses."

Father Connolly explained that the United States is under the congregation of the propaganda, and that just at present it was impossible to state whether the apostolic delegation would bring this territory under a new board of directors. The appointment, he said, was not entirely an innovation, as appointments of a like nature had been made in other countries. In San Domingo, South America, the papal representative, he said, occupied a position almost similar to the office which Mgr. Satolli would hold. There were other delegates from Rome also located in South America and in many parts of the old world.

Archbishop Corrigan himself could not be seen. It was announced he had prepared his statement upon reading the report of the appointment and had gone out.

"Archbishop Corrigan" said Father Connolly, "accepts the ruling of the holy father as right. There was room for an opinion opposed to this action previous to the appointment. Now, however, there can be but one view of the matter."

"There may be some people who will take this appointment as a direct hit at Archbishop Corrigan. Will he have anything to say in answer to them?" was asked Father Connolly.

"We cannot help what people think," was the reply, "the archbishop will ignore whatever may be said."

Father Connolly stated in addition that while no official notice of the establishment of the apostolic delegation would be received by Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Satolli would certainly notify those in authority immediately on receiving his commission what powers had been vested in him, and to what extent his jurisdiction would prevail. He felt that the power which Mgr. Satolli had received on his last mission to this country in a matter of the same nature as would come under his direction in his new capacity, would still remain with him.

"This, however," he said, "is merely in relation to the church. The appointment of an apostolic delegate has nothing whatever to do with the government. The authorities at Washington, of course, would not recognize such appointment. Whatever cases may be placed under the hand of Mgr. Satolli will in no way be connected with affairs outside the pale of the church. They will be simply matters that would have to be referred to Rome or taken cognizance of by the bishops or archbishops in this country."

IRELAND IS PLEASED.

The Archbishop of St. Paul Tells Why Satolli Was Made a Permanent Delegate.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—When asked by the Associated Press representative about the institution of an apostolic delegation in the United States this afternoon, Archbishop Ireland said:

"Yes, a permanent apostolic delegation has been established for the United States and Mgr. Satolli has been named first apostolic delegate. The decree was issued in Rome last evening. I have had myself this morning a direct cablegram from the Eternal City to this effect. I am heartily glad. Controversies agitating for some time past American Catholics are over and peace will reign. Mgr. Satolli came to this country as papal ablegate—a term which indicates a temporary mission and somewhat limited powers. Objections were at once raised in certain quarters against him, his authority was questioned or denied, his recall demanded, his mission declared a failure. To all clamorings of this nature the pope gives answer swift and effective. He declares that we shall have a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States. So well satisfied is he with the work thus far accomplished by the ablegate, and as a perfect recognition of Mgr. Satolli's rights, he names him the first apostolic delegate. Leo XIII. is a man of firm character; opposition strengthens his resolve. All that has occurred since Mgr. Satolli's arrival demonstrates the more plainly the need of a representative of the pope, clothed with well-defined and extensive powers. For Catholics Rome is the supreme tribunal; but Rome is rather far away. A hand near by is needed that will at any moment reach out and bid the sea be placid. If some men had been seeking in most effectual ways to make evident to all eyes the necessity of a delegate in America they could not have adopted in proof of their thesis more effective arguments than the methods they have been in fact pursuing. God be thanked for all that has been done!

"The Catholic church in America is now thoroughly organized and has put on the mantlings of perfect stature. She has on her own territory a supreme court—a branch of the appellate court of Rome, deriving from this latter its life, but capable in itself of immediate acting. This is home rule for American Catholic, so far as a Catholic away from Rome can have home rule. In addition to our own energies and inspirations we shall have in all our undertakings the direction and impetus, so directly as never before, of the sovereign head of the church. Catholics will have a more practical realization of what church unity and papal supremacy mean. Remote authority dwindles at times into a speculative theory, or an idle bean ideal; present authority is a living test. It tests one's obedience, while at the same time adding new power for well-doing.

"So far as the country at large is concerned, the American people will welcome the recognition that a religious element of the land so important as the Catholic has this new glory added to its record, this new strength infused into its life. Moreover, a closer acquaintance of the workings of the papacy will be interesting and salutary; it will dissipate many an old time prejudice. The papacy will appear to all of us in its true light, harmonizing magnificently with the aspirations of modern democracy and accelerating the march of all that is useful, good and elevating in modern progress. The clouds of old fogyism said to hang around the throne of Peter exist only in the befogged river of religious prejudice or the darkened recesses of narrow and blindfolded minds. They exist not in the vatican. The most far-seeing, liberal mind in the world to-day is that of Leo; the most gentle and generous heart is his. Neither Catholics nor Protestants of America know him sufficiently. It is the duty of all to study him; it is the particular duty of Catholics to draw nearer to him and follow more loyally his supreme guidance."

CLEVELAND AT LAKEWOOD.

He Left For That Place Yesterday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Republicans in the house filibustered all day against the consideration of the private war claims bill with the result that nothing was accomplished. Tuesday next was substituted for to-morrow for the consideration of bills reported by the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Richardson (Dem.), Tennessee, from the committee on printing, reported a concurrent resolution for the printing of 60,000 copies of the report of the agricultural department on the sheep industry and on the diseases of cattle for distribution by senators and representatives. Mr. Richardson had read by the clerk the following slip, which he said was inserted in some of the books sent out by the agricultural department:

"This book is mailed to you by J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture."

Congress had passed a law prohibiting heads of departments from sending out publications of their respective bureaus with "compliments." This action of the secretary of agriculture was an evasion of the law.

The resolution was agreed to, but it will be some weeks before the copies of the work will be ready for distribution.

Mr. Belzhoover (Dem.) Pennsylvania, moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the private calendar. But the Republicans resorted to filibustering tactics. The first few pages of the calendar are full of war claim measures, and the Republicans, not wishing them considered, refrained from voting and the house was without a quorum. But on roll call a quorum appeared and by a vote of yeas 159, nays 8, Mr. Beltzhoover's motion was agreed to. The first bill on the calendar was one for the relief of Hiram Johnson and others, and the Republicans again resorted to their filibustering tactics and left the house without a quorum.

After a couple of hours consumed in a vain attempt to secure a quorum to vote upon the bill, the Democrats became irritated and, under the lead of Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, the champion of the Johnson measure, attempted to force an adjournment. The effect of this would be to vacate the night session for the consideration of private pension bills. The Republicans then came to the fore, and with the help of some Democrats, defeated the motion to adjourn—yeas, 74; nays, 128. The house then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

AFTER NOBLE AND ELKINS.

The Gold Fields Affair May Yet Grow Into a Big Scandal.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—An investigation called for by a resolution passed in the house to-day is expected to develop sensational features. Representative Stout of Michigan, who introduced the resolution, based it on the very serious allegations made against Secretary of the Interior Noble and Secretary of War Elkins, in connection with the throwing open to settlement of the rich new gold fields in Utah and Arizona. Mr. Stout asserts that Secretary Elkins is interested in a syndicate which gobbled up the territory in which the gold fields are located, and that Secretary Noble opened these lands to settlement secretly and without authority of law. Mr. Stout declares that when he applied to Secretary Noble for permission to see the order opening the lands it was denied him. He expects the investigation will show collusion between Elkins and Noble, by which the former will benefit financially to a very large extent. There is little doubt the investigation will be ordered.

ON A RAMPAGE.

John L. Creates Consternation and Disgust in Alliance.

ALLIANCE, O., Jan. 18.—John L. Sullivan was in town several hours to-day with his dramatic company waiting for a train to take the show to Wheeling. Sullivan turned himself loose and made an exhibition of his worst self while here. Marching up Main street with a howling crowd at his heels he made it a matter of conscience to pass no drinking place, no matter how low down, and taking possession of one after another he would "set 'em up" for anybody and everybody who would drink with him. He found a good deal of fun, apparently, in shaking hands with his retinue of admirers, and after he had pumphandled them he would fling them on the floor, with the remark: "Old John's a pretty good man yet, aint he?"

Altogether he disgusted even the tolerably decent element among his admirers, and a quartet of policemen, who were instructed to follow and arrest him on the first jtstification, heaved a sigh of relief when the big, brawling fellow was on his train again to leave the city.

Nearly 2,000 People Cremated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A Canton (China) correspondent writes that early last month a band of robbers attacked the village of Kam Li, in the Shin Hing district, and because the villagers would not pay tribute set fire to the place and cremated about 2,000 people. One thousand four hundred and ninety bodies have been recoguized.

JUSTICE TO HIGBY.

The Pennsylvania House Makes a Gratifying Move in That Direction.

ANDREWS WILL NOT LONG ABIDE.

Hewit and Cessna, Republicans, Lead the Fight to Oust Him.

HIGBY'S VOTE PLACED ON RECORD.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The first step toward righting the wrong committed by the house of representatives last week in robbing Representative Wilbur P. Higby of Crawford of his seat to make room for ex-State Chairman Andrews, his unsuccessful opponent at the November election, was taken Thursday by that body through the efforts of ex-Speaker Hewit of Blair, ably seconded by the veteran Cessna from Bedford. Ex-Speaker Hewit precipitated a heated parliamentary debate early in the session by questioning the correctness of the journal of the house containing the proceedings of the session on Thursday last. The discussion culminated in the adoption of a resolution, offered by "Uncle John" Cessna, that the journal be corrected by placing thereon the returns of the election for members of the legislature in Crawford county in November as certified to the secretary of the commonwealth. Representative Keyser moved to lay the Cessna resolution on the table, but his motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority, many of his colleagues voting against him. The matter was brought to an end by Representative Wherry filing the petition of contest of Mr. Higby, which the speaker stated would be referred to the committee on contests when appointed.

HIGBY GETS STANDING.

The action of the house places the name of Representative Higby on the journal, and may go far toward giving him the seat to which he is justly entitled.

When the house convened few of the members were present, all the incoming ones being delayed by the snowstorm. General Frank E. Reeder and Frank Willing Leech, the Quay lieutenants, were there, however, to see that the Beaver senator's name was properly presented to the house for re-election to the United States senate, and incidentally to look after the interest of their boon political friend, ex-State Chairman Andrews, who seems to be badly in need of friends.

The session Thursday was opened with prayer. The next thing in order was the reading of the journal. Mr. Fow moved that this be dispensed with. Then the house was given a surprise by ex-Speaker Hewit raising an objection. Those who did not know the meaning of the Blair statesman's objection looked at each other with astonishment, but they soon recovered. Journal Clerk Fleitz proceeded with the reading of the journal without interruption until he mentioned the name of William H. Andrews as being one of the members from Crawford. He was stopped right there by Mr. Hewit arising in his seat and addressing the speaker.

HEWIT OPENS THE FIGHT.

"I rise to a high constitutional privilege, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Hewit, "relating to the correctness of the journal, and ask for information. I would like to know whether the secretary of the commonwealth certified the election return of Representative Higby to this house in accordance with law."

The speaker replied that the secretary of the commonwealth presented the returns showing the votes cast for members of the legislature, with no certificate of the members' election.

Mr. Keyser—I call for the regular order.

The Speaker—There is nothing in order but the reading of the journal.

Mr. Hewit then waived objection to the further reading of the journal. This was followed up by Representative Fow renewing his motion that the further reading of the journal be dispensed with. His motion was adopted.

Mr. Hewit then asked the speaker what had become of the certificate of election of Representative Higby, as certified to the secretary of the commonwealth by the prothonotary of Crawford county, and by that official to the house. "It does not appear on the journal of the house," said Mr. Hewit, "and I would like to know what has become of it. If it has not been journalized, what has been done with it?"

NO CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

Speaker Thomson replied that no certificate of election had been presented to the house, but that there was presented by the secretary of the commonwealth a certificate showing the vote cast for every member of the legislature.

Mr. Hewit—Mr. Speaker, I claim that under article 2, section 12 of the constitution, it is made mandatory to have the entire proceedings of the house journalized.

The Speaker—This has been done.

Mr. Hewit then produced a small sheet of paper which he said he offered, as follows:

Whereas, Hon. W. P. Higby of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, received the certificate of election from the return judges of said county at the last election as member-elect of the house of representatives from said county, which was duly certified by the prothonotary of said county to the secretary of the commonwealth under seal, in accordance with law; and

Whereas, It shall be the duty of said secretary on the first Tuesday of January in every second year to take into the hall of the house of representatives the several returns of elections of members of said house, and

VOORHEES'S FINE WORK.

Whereas, On the day aforesaid at 12 noon of said day the certificates, of the election returns of the said Hon. W. P. Higby was duly delivered into the hall of the house, along with all other returns of members elected thereto, for the purpose of organization agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and laws relating to the elections of this commonwealth; and,

Whereas, The said certificate of election returns of the said Hon. W. P. Higby has been omitted from the journal of the proceedings of said house and his name not entered and journalized in pursuance of the same on the roll of members, article 2, section 12, of the constitution making it mandatory that each house keep a journal of its proceedings, and

Whereas, Charles E. Voorhees, who acted as clerk at the organization of the house of representatives aforesaid, wrongfully made an unlawful entry on the journal of the house by inserting therein the name of one W. H. Andrews without authority of law instead of the name of Hon. W. P. Higby, member-elect, thereby disregarding the public record and certificate of election return of said Hon. W. P. Higby, as certified to the house by the secretary of the commonwealth.

TO CORRECT THE JOURNAL.

Therefore, Be it directed that the journal of the house be corrected by entering thereon the certificate of election returns of the Hon. W. P. Higby, and his name on the roll of members, in pursuance of the same as required by law, and the name of W. H. Andrews be expunged therefrom.

When the clerk had finished reading Mr. Keyser renewed his objection to the resolution. Mr. Hewit tried to explain that it was not a resolution and asked to make a statement, but Mr. Keyser objected and the speaker pounded him down with his gavel, after having declared that it was a resolution and that it was out of order. He ruled that inasmuch as the resolution sought to indirectly strike from the rolls a name that had been regularly placed thereon, he would decide the resolution out of order.

After further debate between the speaker and Mr. Hewit as to the meaning of the resolution, "Uncle John" Cessna moved that the journal be corrected by placing thereon the election returns from Crawford county.

Representative Crawford said he noticed that the name of Representative Higby appeared on the roll of members in the *Legislative Record*, and asked the speaker whether it appeared on the journal. He did not get the information.

BASIS FOR A CONTEST.

Mr. Hewit argued that such a course as the motion of Mr. Cessna called for was necessary in order to permit of Mr. Higby's contesting the seat now held by Mr. Andrews. "He is an entire stranger here now," he said, "and it is necessary that the official journal of the house shall show some record that votes were cast for Mr. Higby at the late election. I simply want to put Mr. Higby in position to get his case before the committee on elections. I have no prejudice in the matter. I simply want to get the record of the house straight. As it stands at present the journal is deficient in this respect."

During his remarks Mr. Hewit referred to Andrews as "that fellow Andrews," and as the "peripatetic member of the house." Andrews wandered through the hall during the debate, indicating by his manner that he felt very keenly the references made to him by the gentleman from Blair.

The speaker put the motion to the house. Mr. Keyser moved to lay the motion on the table. The roll was called and the motion to lay on the table was defeated by—yeas 60; nays 166. More than 40 Republicans voted with the Democrats against Mr. Keyser's motion. The matter was brought to a close by the house adopting, without opposition, Mr. Cessna's motion correcting the journal by the insertion of the Crawford county returns (containing the vote for Representative Higby), and Mr. Wherry then presented the notice of contest of Mr. Higby.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The house then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the United States senate to succeed Senator Mr. Quay. Mr. Lytle of Huntingdon nominated Senator Quay, and Mr. Mansfield seconded the nomination in behalf of Beaver county. Senator Ross's name was presented by Representative Ritter of Lycoming and seconded by Representative Fretz of Bucks. George W. Childs was nominated by Mr. Stewart of Philadelphia, Congressman John B. Robinson by Representative Bliss of Delaware, and Congressman Dalzell by Mr. Lafferty of Allegheny. The nominations then closed. The chair appointed William R. Leeds to act as teller on the part of the house at the joint session of Wednesday next, when the candidates for United States senator will be voted for.

After amending the senate adjournment resolution by changing the hour from 9 Monday night until 11:30 Tuesday morning, the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening. Speaker Thompson announced that he had not yet completed his committee lists, and urged delinquent members to send in their preferences. The evening session lasted only a few minutes. The house then adjourned until Tuesday morning next at 11:30 o'clock.

IN THE SENATE.

In the senate George Handy Smith of Philadelphia named Quay for senator; Flinn of Allegheny named John Dalzell, Baker of Delaware named John B. Robinson, and Brown of New York named Senator Ross.

Among the bills read in place in the senate were the following:

Baker of Delaware, making an appropriation of $212,500 to the Pennsylvania training school for feeble minded children in Delaware county, and authorizing chattel mortgages.

Logan of Crawford, appropriating $10,000 to the Meadville hospital.

Grady of Philadelphia, to enable eleemosynary corporations to secure their property from liability to be wasted or encumbered by managers or beneficiaries of the estate.

Hall of Elk, increasing the bounty on wildcats from $2 to $5.

Penrose of Philadelphia, authorizing incorporation of wholesale and mercantile companies under the act of 1874.

Osbourne of Philadelphia, to improve the State weather service.

Flinn of Allegheny, making it lawful for banks that have erected buildings for banking purposes to further expend such sums, not in excess of one-half of their surplus fund, as may be necessary to renew or replace such buildings and erect necessary additional buildings for the transaction of their banking business and to lease parts not used for banking purposes.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

A large number of appointments made during the recess of the senate were confirmed. Among them were the following: Walter W. Greenland, adjutant general; W. Hayes Grier, superintendent of public printing and binding; James Monaghan of Westchester, supreme court reporter; Charles H. Krumbhaar, superintendent of banking.

Senator Thomas of Philadelphia had action on the appointment of Robert Watchorn as factory inspector postponed by objecting to its consideration. Near the close of the last legislature the governor appointed Mr. Watchorn, and the senate rejected the nomination.

Among the minor nominations confirmed to-day were the following: Notary public, James M. Cook, Wm. McKenna, Jr., J. W. Kinner, Harry A. Phillips and James Alex Fortune of Pittsburgh; H. E. Sample of Millvale, and Henry M. Delong of McKeesport.

CONVICTION SURE.

Panama Directors Were Aware That the Canal Was a Complete Failure.

CONTRACTS AWARDED RECKLESSLY.

2,000,000 Francs Given a Banker For His Lottery Scheme.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS RECALLED.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The evidence in the Panama trial to-day justified the advice given to the parliamentary commission of inquiry by Viscount ed Villebois-Mareuil that they should devote themselves to investigating the dishonest contracts made by the canal company. Through such contracts, he said, the company had squandered a sum compared with which the corruption fund spent upon the press was a trifle.

The testimony of Captain Frayse and M. Etienne Martin corroborated the viscount's statements. M. Etienne Martin, once chief secretary of the canal company, said the unvarnished corruptness of the contract system often rendered him so indignant that he protested to the board at their meetings against the scandalous abuses with which the whole canal work was honeycombed. Eventually he resigned rather than sign contracts for machinery and supplies with French firms whose bids taken together, were 28,000,000 francs higher than the bids of English and Dutch firms. Every one in the management of the company knew that this sort of work was being done; also that Baron de Reinach and other financial agents were getting enormous commissions.

SOLD OUT HIS STOCK.

M. Odelin, city councillor and stove manufacturer, testified that he had received contracts from the Panama Canal Company and had followed its course closely, as he had been a rather heavy shareholder. He had been obliged to deal with several agents in obtaining each contract, and had granted 7 per cent commission for their good offices. This rate was so exorbitant that he inferred the company was being plundered, and he therefore sold all his Panama shares.

M. Hyeronimus, the chief accountant of the Panama Canal Company, was questioned at length by President Perivier in regard to the *bons anonymes*. M. Hyeronimus declared that he thought the course followed in the matter of these bonds was adopted in order to keep the names of those who received them from the officials of the company.

Upon receiving this answer President Perivier remarked, "When people are acting uprightly their proceedings are not surrounded by such mystery."

THE CASHIER FORGETS.

M. Reynier, the canal company's cashier, made a statement as to the expenses of issues of loans. Careful questioning as to the names on the vouchers that he signed elicited only the reply: "I do not know."

Charles de Lesseps was called to testify as to the bonds payable to bearer issued by the Panama Canal Company. He was white and haggard, his eyes were bloodshot, and he spoke apparently with difficulty, as he hesitated repeatedly and often sank his voice so low that only persons within a few yards could hear his testimony. He explained that of some 1,500,000 francs in bons au porteur, 575,000 went to Mr. Baïhaut, the minister of public works, and 600,000 francs to Cornelius Herz. The rest of the money was distributed in small amounts among many persons whose favor was indispensable to the company.

M. Oberndoerffer, the banker who suggested the plan of a lottery loan, testified that as a member of the guarantee syndicate he took shares to the amount of 6,175,000 francs, paying for them 2 francs and 50 centimes each. His profits from this source were eventually 1,620,000 francs. For suggesting the lottery scheme he had received some 2,000,000 francs. As this had proved to be an excellent operation he had never considered himself as having been overpaid.

"Did you receive nothing for your work on the bourse in the company's interest?" asked the judge.

"Not a franc."

TO PREVENT ADVERSE SPECULATION.

M. Flory, recalled as soon as M. Oberndoerffer left the stand, testified—"Charles de Lesseps told me that he gave M. Oberndoerffer large sums to reward him for suggesting the lottery plan, and to prevent him from speculating on the bourse against the interests of the canal company."

Charles de Lesseps was recalled and he testified that the checks paid to Arthur Mayer, editor of the *Gaulois*, amounted to 100,000 francs.

The evidence so far in the trial is regarded as arousing conviction. The report of M. Flory, the government accountant, contends that the responsibility for the Panama frauds and deception rests upon the whole board of Panama directors, because, having squandered the share capital, they concealed the real situation by false statements in order to obtain subscriptions and protect their own interests. M. Flory's report leaves no doubt as to the deliberate character of the deception practiced upon the public.

The public are already beginning to discuss the sentences that will be passed upon the De Lesseps and their associates in the event of conviction. It is believed that President Perivier will pronounce a severe penalty, as from the first he has exhibited considerable indignation toward the accused. Perivier has the reputation of being a perfectly honest man, incapable of being swayed by outside influences.

NEVER EQUALED.

Great Corruption of Statesmen, Editors and Bankers in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The court room was crowded again Thursday at the trial of the Panama defendants. M. Rossignol, accountant for the Panama company, was examined as a witness, President Perivier remarking that the accounts must have been recast before being submitted to expert examination.

M. Monchicourt, liquidator for the Panama company, deposed that Ferdinand de Lesseps had disregarded all warnings, and insisted on proceeding with the Panama enterprise regardless of cost. The expenses, M. Monchicourt stated, were excessive throughout. M. Monchicourt added that Baron Reinach and Messieurs Levy and Cremieux were deputed to pay for certain support to be given to the company in its schemes, but he was certain that Reinach retained the greater part of the funds entrusted to him for this purpose. President Perivier turned to M. Charles de Lesseps and reproached him severely for having permitted this.

Engineer Rossean next described his method of inspecting the canal, on which he had based the famous report, which was in part suppressed. He also stated that Ferdinand de Lesseps had blind faith in his own good fortune, and had supreme influence and direction in the management of the work on the canal in all branches.

Judge Perivier received with evident suspicion some of M. Rossignol's statements. When Rossignol said that M. Eiffel's books were well kept, Judge Perivier interposed: "But M. Eiffel's accounts were manipulated. Certain it was they were transferred to the wrong column with a view to minimize the total profits."

M. Rossignol began to explain his statement, but Judge Perivier cut him short with the admonition: "Confine yourself to a plain statement of facts, instead of arguing the matter."

The presiding judge was still more severe in his treatment of Charles de Lesseps. M. Monchicourt had stated that Baron de Reinach sucked the blood of the company by obtaining enormous sums with which to bribe senators and deputies, and other influential men.

"You had no confidence in his morality?" asked Judge Perivier.

"No, but he was very clever," replied M. Monchicourt.

Turning to Charles de Lesseps, Judge Perivier inquired sharply: "And how did you understand that Baron de Reinach used these enormous sums?"

"In remunerating financiers," answered M. de Lesseps, and without doubt senators, deputies and ministers. A number of persons, however, offered assistance to Baron de Reinach and M. Cremieux, who were first charged with the distribution of the money."

"That is, you gave them the dirty job which you preferred not to do yourself, but provided them with the means of doing?"

Charles de Lesseps winced and looked down, but made no reply. The first word spoken at the trial in his favor came from Sir John Stokes, Great Britain's representative on the Suez canal board, who testified later. Sir John said he regarded Charles de Lesseps as loyal, upright and incapable of a dishonest act.

Engineer Dingier estimated that the cutting of the Panama canal could not have been done for less than 2,000,000,000 francs, or 400 per cent more than the 500,000,000 francs.

A search was made this afternoon in the office of M. Propper, formerly a partner of Baron de Reinach. It is reported that papers concerning the lobbying done by the notorious intermediary Marton were seized.

WON BY KANSAS POPULITTS.

A Point Gained in Their Legislative Contest.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 18.—The members of the dual house were all in their seats at 9 o'clock, but no pretense of transacting any business was made. The three Democrats who yesterday decided to affiliate with the Republicans on the question of organization broke the monotony at 2 o'clock by announcing that they had decided. This action by the Democrats was received with loud cheers by the Republicans. The Populists pretended to make light of it, but their leaders were evidently greatly disturbed. The addition of the three Democrats to the Republican membership gives them a majority of one, a total of 61 Republicans, 1 Independent (Wilson) and the three Democrats.

Soon it was announced on the Populist side that the senate and the governor would shortly recognize the Populist house. Members on both sides waited impatiently for such action. It had been agreed that the senate should recognize the Populists by resolution and that the governor should recognize it by addressing a communication to the speaker. The senate adjourned without taking the agreed action. Before the governor could be informed of the fact, however, his communication was on its way to the house. When it arrived women shook their handkerchiefs and members climbed into their seats and waved their hats. There were calls from the Republican side as the Populist chief clerk read the following:

"To J. N. Dunsmore, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"In answer to your communication sent to me January 10, 1893, notifying me that the house was duly organized, with Mr. Dunsmore as speaker, John Semple as speaker pro tem., Ben Rich as chief clerk, L. D. Beck as sergeant-at-arms, and is ready for business, I desire to say that I will communicate with you further in writing. L. D. LEWELLING,

"Governor."

The Populists again cheered, but Republican Speaker Douglass rapped for order and said: "The legally organized house of representatives will come to order."

Minor resolutions were then offered on the Republican side and the roll call was ordered on one of them. That showed that 62 members answered to their names.

The houses then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. At a caucus of Populist senators this evening it was agreed to recognize the Populist house to-morrow. The Republicans, in anticipation of this movement, have rented a hall downtown, and in it will hold their own legislature until the courts settle the matter.

Mandamus proceedings against Secretary of State Osborne were this evening begun in the supreme court to compel him to hand over to George L. Douglass, speaker of the Republican house of representatives, a certified copy of the roll of members. The court received the petition and laid it aside for consideration to-morrow morning.

QUAY DOES NOT CARE.

It Is Nothing to Him if Andrews Does Lose His Seat.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The action of the house yesterday in refusing to lay Mr. Cessna's motion to correct the journal on the table indicates that the Higby-Andrews contest is not at an end by any means, and that some sharp speech-making will be indulged in before a termination of the difficulty shall have been reached. Representative Wherry of Cumberland, who took an active part in the dispute, said to-day before leaving for home that in his opinion Mr. Higby will eventually get the seat to which the people of Crawford county elected him, as there is an overwhelming public sentiment in his favor. Republicans in Crawford county who voted for Andrews have frankly stated that Higby is entitled to the place, and expressed the hope that he will get it. It is learned on good authority that even Dave Martin and Frank Willing Leach don't care a snap whether Andrews retains his seat or not, as Quay does not need his vote.

BREAD OR BLOOD.

Cry of Hundreds of Starving Negroes in the Bottoms of Cincinnati.

A DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Three Drivers of Bread Wagons Attacked by Hungry Men.

ONE BAKER FATALLY STABBED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—"Bread or Blood" is the heading in one evening paper, and "Beyond Description" that of another, in referring to the situation of the hundreds of negroes huddled along the river front in barracks, between Broadway, Ludlow and Lawrence streets. This district is called "The Bottoms." A crust of bread down there to-night would create riot, and not improbably lead to murder. There are hundreds there who have not tasted food for days."

"I've only had two crusts since Monday," said one famishing negro this morning, "and there are women and children and miserable crippled men in those barracks who have not seen a fire or tasted food for four days.

It was this awful hunger that yesterday led two men, out of a company of 35 who had had five loaves of bread in four days, to attack Carl Stratemeyer and cut him almost to death in an effort to get bread from his wagon. Ordinarily these men stood well, were quiet and industrious; but hunger drove them crazy. Not a milk, bread or meat wagon is safe where these starving hundreds can get at it.

HUNGER OUTBREAK EXPECTED.

The *Times-Star* says the situation is so desperate that the police expect a hunger outbreak at any time.

A trip through that locality to-night revealed a horrible scene. In the wretched rooms children, gaunt and half frozen, have wept themselves to sleep; women, almost dead from hunger, are wrapped in ragged blankets to keep out the cold a little; sick and crippled wretches moan their misery. Not a single fire could be found. Men were seen fighting for crusts from the alley filth.

At Coffman's free mission 200 men are lying on the floor without bed ding, trying to keep warm with one fire. A single ration of soup was served. The Salvation Army is housing 300 to-night, but has no food for them. All these are single men or men away from their homes at other river points, and without the means of returning.

Said one negro in police court to-day: 'We are desperate and must have food, or many a negro will be found starved to death."

HUNDREDS ACTUALLY STARVING.

Owing to their migratory habits and their comparative isolation the distress of these people was not known until this afternoon, and the various charities will be asked to help them. There is no exaggeration in the statement that hundreds are actually dying from starvation, and a 6 o'clock edition of the *Times-Star* says the cry of "bread or blood" is being heard on all sides.

Three daring attempts at highway robbery were reported at police headquarters yesterday morning. One man was stabbed and is lying at his home in a serious condition.

The scene of all attempts was in the Bottoms, where the colored people are starving. The first man held up was Frank C. Huber, a driver employed by Muth, the baker. He was driving past Second and Broadway about 6 o'clock, when he was stopped by two colored men. They tried to steal some bread, but Huber drove away before they could get any.

Some time after that William Stratemeyer, a baker, was standing in front of his place at No. 117 East Front street. His wagon was loaded with bread, and just as he was ready to drive on his route two colored men appeared. They jumped on the wagon and tried to grab some loaves of bread.

A BAKER STABBED.

Stratemeyer grappled with them, and a struggle followed. The fight lasted some time, when one of the assailants pulled a knife and stabbed Stratemeyer in the stomach. The other then seized an armful of bread, and both jumped out of the wagon and made their escape. Stratemeyer evidently did not think

QUAY IN A WALK.

John Dalzell Remains the Candidate of the Opposition.

HIS VOTE WILL BE VERY SMALL.

Higby Holds His Seat in the House of Representatives.

ANDREWS SITS IN THE COLD.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—General Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, and Dave Martin and many other Republican politicians of Philadelphia are here to witness the re-election of Quay to the United States senate. There never has been a doubt that Quay would succeed himself, and to-night the outlook is that no Republican vote will be recorded against him in either branch of the legislature. Representative Riter of Philadelphia it was thought might assume an attitude of independence by voting for another man, but he declared that he would attend the caucus and vote for Dalzell, but that the logic of his presence in that body would be his support of Quay in the house. Representative Moore of Chester, also a strong anti-Quay man, will probably go through the same performance.

There was a report to-night that Congressman Robinson had concluded to have his name withdrawn as a candidate for United States senator. If this should be correct the opposition to Quay in the caucus will be concentrated on Dalzell, who is expected to secure the vote of Senators Flinn, Steel and Upperman, and Representatives Lemon, Mackrell, Cotton, Culbertson, Lafferty and Weaver, and probably Wilson and Wallace. Senator Neeb and Representatives Wertheimer, Muehlbronner, Marshall, McDonald and Nesbit are sure to vote for Quay. The position of Wilson, Stewart, Wallace and Richey is not fully known. Riter is the only Philadelphia member who will vote for Dalzell. Cessna and Smith of Bedford, Moore of Chester, Losch of Schuylkill and Jeffrey of Luzerne, will vote for the Allegheny county man.

The senate and house will meet separately to-morrow afternoon to vote for United States senator, and as Quay will have a majority in each branch of the legislature the joint meeting on Wednesday will be confined to the reading of the journals containing the senatorial vote and its announcement.

HIGBY HOLDS HIS SEAT.

Wm. H. Andrews, whom ex-Speaker Hewit referred to as "an unbidden guest at the feast," has ceased to be a wanderer in the house, a seat having been furnished him to-day. Representative Higby has determinedly refused to surrender his desk, despite the course of Charley Voorhees in ruling him off the roll, and Andrews was therefore left out in the cold. To-day Andrews was given a new desk made for the accommodation of the newspaper correspondents. It was placed on the outer edge of the hall, where he will shiver until the controversy between him and Higby is fully decided. Although Andrews is on the roll, he has not attempted to vote on any question. The leading Democratic members of the house have resolved to enter their protests if Andrews should answer to his name, when a lively discussion will likely follow. Representative Riter of the fixed opinion that the action of the house in amending the journal recognizing the returns electing Higby enrolls that member, and that the action of Clerk Voorhees gives the house one more member than the law allows that body. The crisis may come to-morrow when Andrews will doubtless attempt to vote for Quay.

Senator Neeb, who arrived here to-day will early introduce a bill for the appointment of an assistant coroner in Allegheny county and his old bill providing for the execution of murderers in the Eastern and Western penitentiaries.

A FISHING COMMISSION.

The State fishery commission is well satisfied with the progress made in fish culture, but believes further legislation not out of place. As the State commission has annually applications for more than double the fish and fry that it can furnish, a demand will probably be made for a much larger appropriation than usual. An increased amount of money is said to be needed for this purpose and to extend the warden service, which has done much toward the protection of fish in Pennsylvania streams. Among the forthcoming bills will be one to prevent the pollution of State waters by sawdust, culm and other deposits calculated to make fish propagation impossible, as well as to injuriously affect water for drinking and culinary purposes. A measure of this description was defeated two years ago because of the tanning and other great interests arrayed against it. The work of the State fishery commissioners has received a marked impetus under the inspiration of favorable legislation and is expected to be further extended by supplemental laws which experience has shown are necessary. Owing to the restrictions that have been placed on fishing by the commission, to increase the fish product, unfriendly legislation is almost certain to be introduced, and many of the members from the rural districts will support it as in the interest of people residing along streams inhabited by food fish. The past 10 years the value of fish in this State has increased from about $80,000 to between $600,000 and $700,000, which improvement of the fishery interests is ascribed mainly to the work of the United States and the Pennsylvania fish commissions.

AFTER THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Senator Crouse has been handed a bill by the trades league of Philadelphia to prevent discrimination in telephone charges. The maximum price is not to exceed $6 50 for each telephone within two miles of the exchange and $1 for every additional mile. Where two telephones are in use not more than $5 50 shall be charged for each.

On Wednesday the Democratic State committee, the State Editorial Association, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society and the State Horticultural Association will meet in this city.

The Democratic State committee meeting will be unusually tame, as Chairman Wright's election is not being contested. The State Editorial Association will elect officers and make preparations for its summer trip. David B. Bronson of Chester is a candidate for president of the State Agricultural Society if John McDowell, the great sheep raiser, should adhere to his determination not to accept the position any longer.

Sheriff McCleary, who is here, has developed into a full-fledged candidate for secretary of internal affairs. Captain I. B. Brown, chief clerk in that department, is also aspiring to the place.

CARLISLE RESIGNS.

Gave Up His Seat in the [illegible] Yesterday.

[illegible] POST.

[illegible]an. 18.—The statement [illegible] into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet has been confirmed. Mr. Carlisle sent his resignation of his seat in the senate to the governor of Kentucky to-night. He has also told some of his colleagues in the senate that he has accepted the treasury portfolio. Lamont and Morrison are also decided on for cabinet places, and it is almost certain that Senator Gray of Delaware will be attorney general, and that Bayard will succeed him in the senate. Blount of Georgia will probably be postmaster general.

ALL QUIET IN KANSAS.

Senator Peffer Talks a Little on the Situation at Topeka.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 18.—Both branches of the lower house were called to order simultaneously at 9 o'clock this morning. Each house went through the usual formal preliminary to a day's legislative session, and then the members settled down in their seats waiting for something to happen. The only thing to disturb the monotony of the occasion was the announcement by Ben Rich, chief clerk of the Populist house, that he had presented to the senate the concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee to wait on the governor, and that the senate had received the message from him as the emissary of the legally constituted house.

At noon the officers of the two houses agreed to a recess of four hours, preserving the present status in the meantime. Just before the recess was taken the Republicans received a request from the governor to appoint a committee to wait upon him to talk over the matter of a compromise. Such a committee was appointed. It held a long conference with the governor, at which the latter urged the acceptance of the Populist proposition for a compromise. The Republicans declined emphatically to accept the proposition. At 4 o'clock both houses reassembled, but, by mutual agreement, adjourned immediately until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The senate, dominated by a Populist majority of eight, to-day formally recognized the Populist organization as the legally constituted house of representatives. At 2 o'clock the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The supreme court decided this after noon it had no jurisdiction in the mandamus proceedings instituted by the Republicans to compel the secretary of state to hand the election returns over to George L. Douglass, the Republican speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Speaking on the Kansas situation, Senator Peffer said to-day he did not believe there would be any bloodshed, except such as might come from fisticuffs, or that it would be necessary to resort to the militia in order to give the Populists possession of the hall of representatives, but said that if the militia were in earnest and the militia would be used if the Republicans did not give up the hall. He thought there would be two senators elected, and the contest would then be transferred to the United States senate. The Republicans and Democrats together, he believed, would elect Bailey Wagner, a Democrat, and the Populists will probably elect either Breidenthal, the chairman of the Populists State committee, or Judge Doster.

REPUBLICANS FILIBUSTER.

They Make an Attempt to Delay Legislation.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan 18.—Mr. Cleveland and his family left for Lakewood on the afternoon train to-day.

A great deal of attention has been given since the meeting of the New York electoral college on Monday to the supposed disagreement between Senator Hill and Mr. Croker. Little importance is attached to this report, and a good deal of gossip has been created upon it. While there has been something of growing divergence between Hill and the leaders of the Tammany element here, it has never been looked upon as strong enough on either side to warrant a break between them. Ever since Hill's retirement from the governorship more than a year ago, he has shown his ability to keep Tammany thoroughly in line with his ambitions. Last year when the February convention was called a similar report was put forth, but the sequel showed that the Tammany managers were in thorough accord with Senator Hill's political purposes.

The same view is taken of the latest reported break between Croker and Hill. Nobody here looks upon it as a serious matter. May say if there is anything should happen, it would make no difference in the politics of New York, as it would be merely a change from one manager to another. In case such a break should come the alliance between Tammany and Senator Murphy would be quite as strong as that between Tammany and Hill.

It may be said that Mr. Cleveland's friends do not give any credence to the report, nor do they attach any importance to it, whether it should turn out to be true or untrue. It is not necessary to deny the report that Senator Hill would call on Mr. Cleveland and tender him support or for any other purpose. These gentlemen have not met for two years or more, and no overtures looking to an interview have been made on either side. Neither has Mr. Murphy made the call on the president-elect that has been credited to him.

An Associated Press telegram says: "According to the *World*, Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill each deny that any difference exists. The *Herald* and *Times* each quote the gentlemen as refusing to either deny or confirm the question."

TAMMANY ANGRY WITH HILL.

Such Is the Story, and Croker Will Not Pronounce It False.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—It is alleged that Richard Croker and Senator Hill are on the outs as a result of the indorsement of Edward Murphy, Jr., by the electoral college. Hill is said to be angry at the reported criticism of the Tammany leader on the senator's presence and action during the meeting. At the governor's reception Mr. Croker bluntly said that Hill had done the Democratic party a deadly injury.

Mr. Croker was asked to-day if the report from Albany, that he had criticised Senator Hill's alleged interference with the work of the New York electoral college, was true. He answered: "I won't say anything about it. No; I won't say whether it is true or not."

President-elect Cleveland and his friends in this city are not inclined to talk about the nomination of Edward Murphy, Jr., for United States senator. Mr. Cleveland said to a reporter yesterday: "There is nothing that I wish to say about the matter. I will not discuss it at present."

PEFFER MAKES A SPEECH.

He Wants but One Term Given to the President of This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Three prepared speeches were read in the senate to-day. The first was by Mr. Morrill (Rep.), Vermont, against the McGarrahan bill; the second by Mr. Peffer (Pop.), Kansas, in favor of a constitutional amendment limiting the presidential office to one term, and the third by Mr. Call (Dem.), Florida, in defense of the constitutionality of the anti-option bill.

After a quorum was procured, as the result of a call of the senate, considerable progress was made on the anti-option bill.

An amendment was agreed to fixing the 1st of July, 1893, as the time when the bill is to go into effect.

The resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Wolcott (Rep.), Colorado, instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the expenditures in and about the construction of the Nicaragua canal since the accounts of expenditure, rendered two years ago was agreed to. The McGarrahan bill went over without action.

Gov. Abbett Beaten by Mr. Smith.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—James Smith, Jr., was nominated for United States senator at the joint caucus of the Democratic legislators here to-night. Governor Abbett withdrew from the race as soon as the caucus convened. This left Mr. Smith without an opponent.

Senator Gray Renominated.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 18.—The Democratic caucus this evening renominated Senator Gray. There will be no Republican nominee.

THE BUSINESS WEEK.

TRADE IS IN A VERY FAIR CONDITION AT PRESENT.

Iron Is Weak at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, However.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In spite of reports that more gold will go abroad, and in spite of uncertainty regarding legislation on the money question, the business world seems inclined to believe that there will be no serious financial embarrassment, especially as the average of commercial indebtedness is remarkably low and failures have been comparatively unimportant. At Boston orders for boots and shoes have been large, the factories are all dry, and jobbers' stocks are light. Cotton and woolen mills are fully employed. Sales of wools were 3,513,500 pounds, and about 5,000,000 pounds were destroyed by fire, making wool stronger. Iron is weak at Philadelphia, and a scarcity of cars affects the coal trade. At Pittsburgh pig iron is weaker and slow of sale. Trade at Cleveland is good, with improved demand for rolled products, and money close, collections being not so good. Wholesale orders at Chicago thus far exceed last year's, there being a heavy demand for winter clothing. Speculation has raised pork to the highest price in seven years, and money is strong. At St. Louis money is strong, but there is a grain blockade from scarcity of cars. Business at New Orleans is only fair, and in some lines dull, but sugar is very strong and active, while coffee is quiet and weak.

What people mean by depression in business is shown in the pig iron output—3,203 tons weekly, or less than 2 per cent smaller than December 1, with a slight increase in stocks, and 14,315 smaller than a year ago, but with stocks much reduced. The output in 1892 was 9,100,000 tons, only 100,000 tons less than the largest ever known, that of 1890, and the consumption was probably the largest ever known. Prices are weaker, Bessemer pig bringing only $15 50 at Pittsburgh, and Alabama iron is offered at the West at lower prices, but there is a better movement at Philadelphia. Structural iron is dull and bar weaker at $1 52, and rails are still inactive.

Speculation in cotton has been liquidating, the price declining ¼c, although receipts this week are 40,000 bales less and exports 40,000 more than a year ago. Wheat has scarcely changed in price, though corn and oats have risen ½c each. Western receipts of wheat of four days have been 2,500,000 bushels and Atlantic exports only 713,568 bushels. Coffee and oil are practically unchanged. The treasury has been disbursing freely since January 1, and very large returns of money from the interior have caused lower rates here, but foreign exchange advances. Merchandise imports continue fully up to last year's figures, while exports from New York for weeks have declined $5,000,000, or over 30 per cent.

The business failures during the past seven days number 306. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 330.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Manipulative Influences of a Bullish Kind Control Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review says: Manipulative influences of a bullish kind have again assumed control of the speculative stock market, the forces ranged in support of the movement being sufficiently strong to carry the body of professional traders with them. Fears of renewed gold shipments, unfavorable impressions created by the Reading's report, and the tangible indications that the coal combination is weakening, seemed to have an affect at the opening of the week, but failed to create any decided impression in the face of the conditions referred to. The fact that the Bank of France has decided to offer no further premiums or allowances of interest for gold consignments removed for the present the last of the artificial causes which have augmented that movement, and render future specie shipments dependent entirely upon commercial conditions in connection with the exchange maket. This is reflected in the easier working of interest rates, though the latter manifestation is more properly due to the accumulating tendency of idle funds following the completion of the January interest disbursements, and the customary return of money from the interior to this city. The growing ease of money gives renewed confidence to the manipulative bulls, while additional encouragement is afforded by the development of heavy investment of bonds and dividend paying stocks. This week's transactions in the bond market reach a heavier total than has been witnessed in a long time, with higher prices and an exceptionally wide distribution of interest. Europe, it is noticed, preserves its attitude of reserve with reference to our market, but having ceased long ago to sell, offers no obstacle to the progress of the bull campaign. It should, however, be said that in spite of the United States senate committee's favorable recommendation of the repeal of the Sherman silver law, Wall street authorities are less confident that any action will be taken in regard to the currency by the present congress, while some anxiety finds expression in relation to the possibility of another cholera scare in the spring. Such forebodings were, however, quieted when on Friday the rising tendency extended to nearly all portions of the stock list, and caused a very active and decidely strong market. Whether the movement is a merely temporary January rise or not, the street has gone into it with some vigor, in spite of its manifestly professional origin.

Clearing House Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet's gives the clearing house returns for the week ending January 12, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$794,701,024	Decrease 11.8
Chicago	110,325,671	Increase 12.8
Boston	109,725,671	Increase 2.9
Philadelphia	82,755,629	Increase 14.8
St. Louis	28,929,675	Increase 20.3
Cincinnati	17,595,150	Increase 13.2
Pittsburgh	17,043,426	Increase 21.4
San Francisco	16,244,249	Decrease 5.4
Baltimore	13,521,957	Decrease 7.0
New Orleans	13,807,179	Increase 35.0
Kansas City	11,907,408	Increase 14.2
Louisville	9,064,147	Increase 25.0
Milwaukee	8,949,675	Increase 29.8
Buffalo	8,800,557	Increase 2.0
Detroit	8,355,994	Increase 21.6
Minneapolis	8,243,415	Decrease 7.7
Cleveland	6,342,063	Increase 25.3

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

SOUTHERN IDEAS OF BUTLER.

Editorials of Dixie Land on the Dead General.

ALL THE WAY FROM LUKEWARM TO HOT.

Fumes of Burning Brimstone Arise From Tennessee.

AN UTTERANCE STARTLINGLY CAUSTIC

Some of the remarks of Southern editors on General Butler are hot reading. Others are only lukewarm. The Southern press generally regards him a demagogue and trickster who commanded in the world more attention than he deserved. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: "He was a man difficult to suppress, who came to the front again and again, when he was supposed to be overwhelmingly defeated, but age had begun to show on him and he disappeared from politics. * * * General Butler was never, in any sense, a great man. He was clever, quick, picturesque and always dramatic. He made the most of his abilities and gave his enemies plenty to thing about and to do; but he failed in office. In politics he was a weathercock and ran on every party platform ever framed.

"As a millitary man he was a colossal failure. He never accomplished anything, never won a victory, but was easily bottled up at Bermuda Hundreds, and his fiasco at Fort Fisher was the butt of ridicule of the solders of both armies. He enjoyed some reputation as an administrator, but this he scarcely deserved. Much that has been claimed for him was undeserved and the result of accident. He was a clever politician, a good lawyer, and that is about all.

"In this section of the country Butler was the most cordially despised and hated man that ever lived—and with good reason, too. We are willing to forget some of the bitterness of the past, but we cannot be expected to say anything favorable of General Butler. He does not deserve it—and the less said of him, therefore, the better."

A VIRGINIA ESTIMATE.

The Richmond *State* says of the dead man: "The death this morning of General Benjamin F. Butler removes a conspicuous figure from the present epoch and makes him material for history, in the pages of which his position will be much less prominent. He was a man of much ability, though his ability was not of the highest order. It was sustained by various meretricious resorts to sensational measures to keep his name before the public. He was not identified with any great intellectual or moral victory. He was the embodiment of that type of over cute, excessively sharp and brassy men, especially conspicuous in the United States since the war, and, as such, he was an example imitated by fragile young men in various portions of the country. His New Orleans order was an insult to a defenseless people unprecedented in American history. It would be folly to assert that the South had any love for him. The Southern sentiment about him will be unexpressed as long as he was living, and now that he is dead the South can afford to leave him to history."

ALABAMA'S COMPLIMENTS.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* is a little warmer on the subject. It says: "The death of General Benjamon F. Butler came as a surprise to the country, but it cannot be said that the surprise was heavily freighted with regret. It is said of the devil that he is not as black as he is painted. The same may be said of Butler. But he was black enough to enjoy the animosity of the many and the kindly feelings of the few. His pen portraits not the petty thief his soubriquet 'Spoon' Butler would indicate, but there is little in his public career, either as an officer or a politician, but what dubs him a smart rascal of more than ordinary ability. As an officer of the army his reputation is due to the hatred of his foes and not to his achievements while in service. As a politician he was a life-long trickster, and enjoyed the confidence of no party.

"Many excuses have been written for Butler's conduct in New Orleans, saying it was but one of the fates of war, but other Federal officers commanded there without raising themselves as monuments for execration. The people at New Orleans honored Hancock and would have placed him at the head of the government of the nation as an officer's reward, but for Butler they remember nothing of him but that he was a braggart."

BRIMSTONE AND FLAME.

Now comes the gem of the Southern collection. It is from the Nashville *American*, whose editorial writer, Mr. Cain, regularly dips his pen into crimson ink. He says:

"Old Ben Butler is dead! Early yesterday morning the angel of death, acting under the devil's orders, took him from earth and landed him in hell. In all this Southern country there are no tears, no sighs and no regrets. He lived only too long. We are glad he has at last been removed from earth and even pity the devil the possession he has secured.

"We have no love for him, and praise of any kind, solely because he is at last dead, would be the veriest hypocrisy from Southern people.

"He was a truckling demagogue whose selfishness amounted to pollution; he was an autocrat who used power to wreak personal revenge; he was mean and malignant, a hangman from prejudice, the insulter of woman, a braggadocio, a trickster and a scoundrel whose heart was as black as the smoke from the coals that are now scorching his soul.

"If there be a future of peace in store for Ben Butler after his entrance upon eternity, then there is no heaven and the Bible is a lie. If hell be only as black as the good book describes it, then there are not the degrees of punishment in which some Christians so firmly believe. He has gone, and from the sentence which has already been passed upon him there is no appeal. He is already so deep down in the pit of everlasting doom that he couldn't get the most powerful ear trumpet conceivable to scientists and hear the echoes of old Gabriel's trumpet; or fly a million kites and get a message to St. Peter who stands guard at heaven's gates.

BEAT THE LOUD TIMBREL.

"In our statute books many holidays are decreed. It was an egregious oversight that one on the occasion of the death of Ben Butler was not foreordained. It should be a day of merry-making. The 'Beast' is dead. The tymbals should beat and the tin horn should get in its exultant work. Butler has gone where he can issue no more orders making the rape of Southern women a gala pastime. He has gone where there are no more spoons to be stolen. He has gone where it is not in his power to order hanged Southern gentlemen for alleged treason against Butlerism.

Good-bye, Ben! You strutted through a few temporal triumphs; now rest if you can in the brimstone glare of hell fire. You laughed 25 years ago, when you branded your offensive personality upon the memories of your superiors; now smile if you can when powerless and sunk so low as to be beyond the sympathy of even Christian men and women."

ANECDOTES OF BUTLER.

How He Boomed a Shirtmaker in New Orleans.

At the time Ben Butler was issing his famous "orders" to the people of New Orleans an enterprising shirtmaker's signs, reading "Wear Moody's Shirts," adorned conspicuously every bill board and public post in the city. Butler's orders were terrors to New Orleans residents, and when a joker published it that the command to "Buy Moody's Shirts" had come from Union headquarters, and that a passing whim of "Beast Butler" had inspired it, Shirtmaker Moody did a rushing business before the hoax was discovered.

When Butler was in Pittsburgh a few years ago, he declared, in a speech delivered in old city hall, that he had during his military and political career been made the target for every vile and malicious dart which his enemies could direct. "But I was spared one humiliation," he exclaimed, with vigor; "I was never called a fool." And the grim old warrior smiled with an evident satisfaction at the cheers of approval which followed his announcement.

MR. CAMPBELL'S PICTURE.

The Ex-Governor Objects to the State Paying $500 For It.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.—Shortly after Governor Campbell retired from the executive office E. L. Andrews, an artist, formerly an Ohioan, but now living in Washington, painted a portrait of him to be hung in the rotunda of the State house, according to custom. Mr. Campbell was not pleased with it, but the artist caused it to be hung, merely to secure public judgment, assuring Governor Campbell that unless it was made perfectly satisfactory he would not ask the State to pay for it. The ex-governor, however, heard that Mr. Andrews had written Chairman Boxwell of the house finance committee, suggesting that his bill for $500 be placed in the general appropriation, and has written Mr. Boxwell a letter stating that the picture is not satisfactory to him, nor is it to his friends. He doubts that it can be made so, and says it was painted without any request from anyone and the State should pay nothing for it.

CONCESSION FOR IRELAND.

Financial Features of the Proposed Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A cabinet council lasting three hours was held to-day, and it was rumored that the friction between members of the cabinet as to the details of the home rule bill showed a considerable augmentation since the last meeting. The financial terms of the bill are said, however, to be substantially arranged. The new proposals will make Ireland's contribution only one-twenty-third, equalling £2,070,865 per annum. This is a concersion on the original sum demanded from Ireland of no less than £1,171,135 yearly. It is understood that the balance is effected simply by reduced imperial expenditure in Ireland. Another important feature in the Irish financial scheme is that a loan shall be granted from the imperial to the Irish exchequer, to enable the Irish administration to start fair.

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THE MONONGAHELA OF OLD.

Hon. James Veech's History of Fayette County.

A BOOK THAT IS BOTH OLD AND NEW.

Some Interesting and Hitherto Unpublished Facts.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR

Uniontown Standard.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—The work that is always quoted as the standard authority on the early history of Southwestern Pennsylvania, and of Fayette county in particular, is "The Monongahela of Old" by the late James Veech. And yet who of the readers of the *Standard* ever saw the book? Very few persons now living are familiar with its scope and contents, or know anything about the time and circumstances of its publication. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, the book has been vaguely quoted by historians, biographers and antiquarians for nearly 40 years, and yet it was not published until the year 1892. The history of the book itself is quite as interesting as the subject matter of which it treats; for to the minds of the present generation "The Monongahela Old" has become almost as much of a tradition as are many of the stories it chronicles.

And first, something about the author himself. Judge Veech is well remembered by the older residents of Fayette county, but to the younger portion it may be of interest to recount briefly that he was born in Menallen township September 18, 1808; that he graduated at old Jefferson college, Canonsburg, in 1827; read law with James Todd, and was admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1831; that he married Maria, sister of the late Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, in 1832, and practiced his profession at Uniontown until 1864, when he removed to Pittsburgh. In the same year Governor Ritner appointed him assistant district attorney of Allegheny county, which position he filled until 1838, when he returned to Uniontown and resumed his practice there, mingling its duties with those of farming, of which he was fond. In 1861 he accepted the appointment of paymaster in the army, and left Uniontown. Taking up his residence again in Pittsburgh in 1862 he opened a law office corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue, practicing with his son, now the latter's death, after which he became associated with D. T. Watson in the law firm of Veech & Watson. He was for years a director in the Monongahela Navigation Company and in the old Bank of Pittsburgh. In 1855 he was a candidate for United States senator in the American party, and in 1857 he was nominated by the Republican State convention for supreme judge, but the party was then in its infancy, and the State being still Democratic Justice Strong was elected. During the campaign the title of "judge" was popularly given to him, by which he was always called.

Judge Veech was a high-minded gentleman, free from all traits of the pretender or shyster. He was of stern integrity and strong moral impulses. He retired to private life in 1872, and spent his later years in the congenial pursuit of history and literature, having acquired a large and well-selected private library. He was of marked domestic tastes, preferring the society of his family to the attractions of the club room. He died December 11, 1879, and his death was the occasion of marked sorrow and respect shown by the bar and public of Pittsburgh. He was buried in Oak Grove cemetery at Uniontown. He is survived by his wife and five daughters. His son, David Henry Veech, died in 1874, leaving a son, James Veech, now of New Haven, Conn., who was born in 1872, and who is the only one now living to perpetuate the name of this branch of the Veech family. It is interesting to record that this young man is the only son of an only son of an only son back through five generations, viz: James, of David Henry, of James, of David, of James. There are, however, distant relatives living in Kentucky, one of whom years ago Judge Veech discovered relatives in Louisville, their father having been a cousin of his father. The family is Scotch-Irish. Mrs. Veech, the widow, is now 81 years old and very feeble.

HISTORY OF THE BOOK.

The writer recently paid a visit to the cosy Veech home, situate on an eminence overlooking the Ohio river six miles down the Ft. Wayne road in the pretty suburban village of Emsworth. From Mrs. Blaine, one of the daughters, some hitherto unpublished facts were obtained regarding the book. The inception of the work dates from 1850, when Freeman Lewis, the old Uniontown surveyor, had projected a history of the county, and gathered some materials for the purpose. At his request Mr. Veech contributed a chapter for the proposed book. The work soon grew to such dimensions that Mr. Lewis felt unable to handle it, and he sold out to Mr. Veech, who applied himself to collecting data, and finally in 1858 it went into the hands of the printer. The book was then printed, but not published. That is, 240 pages were put in type and a number of copies were run off the presses, but the book was not bound nor placed on the market. The manuscript was not all furnished to the printer. The story stopped short in the middle of the chapter on "Mason and Dixon's Line," at the foot of page 240, thus: "The Indians, into whose ungranted territory they (the surveyors) had deeply penetrated, grew restive and threatening. They"—and the rest of the sentence remained unprinted from 1858 to 1892. A few copies of the printed pages got out, and Veech's history was quoted far and wide. But the author never completed the work for publication, though he lived 21 years afterward.

Public interest in the book did not cease, however, but has rather increased of late years, and in response to repeated inquiries from historical societies in this and other States as well as requests for copies from various other sources, Mrs. Blaine finally concluded a few months ago to complete it. She added his chapter on "Mason and Dixon's Line," which is to-day accepted as authority in the national courts, and published a limited number of copies, not for profit, but for private distribution. The title page reads: "The Monongahela of Old; or Historical Sketches of Southwestern Pennsylvania to the year 1800. By James Veech. For Private Distribution Only. Pittsburgh, 1858-1892."

The book contains no author's preface. This note, however, follows the title page: ("This unfinished work of the author, which has been 'in sheets' since 1858, is now issued for private distribution only. By the addition of pages 241-259, which were included in a pamphlet issued in 1857, entitled: 'Mason and Dixon's Line,' the chapter relating to the boundary controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia is completed").

After the friends of the family and the historical societies had been supplied, a few copies remained, and these were placed on sale at the Presbyterian bookstore and at J. R. Weldin's, Pittsburgh. It is to be regretted that the author's original design was not carried out and a large edition printed for circulation, in order that the general public might have access to the facts which it contains without having to get them second-hand through the ponderous and padded pictorial histories of the county that have been published in later years and sold at $10 and $12 a copy. The mutterings of the war that soon after broke out, and one or two other circumstances, seem to have decided Judge Veech to drop the project for the time being, and having once dropped it he never resumed it. Another circumstance may have annoyed him and led to the same resolution: When it was announced that the book was to be published one of the heirs of Freeman Lewis took steps to have an injunction served restraining its publication, claiming to have a property interest in the book. Judge Veech had bought out Mr. Lewis's interest in the idea of having any litigation over the matter doubtless disgusted him and hastened his decision not to publish it. Nevertheless, the work is a more enduring and better monument to him than he could have wrought out in either of the two high stations for which he was a candidate, and he would have filled them well.

A MISSING CHAPTER.

One of the most interesting chapters written for the book does not appear in it. It is that on the Whisky Insurrection. In 1876 there was published in Pittsburgh a large volume entitled the "Centenary Memorial," being a history of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania. It was published by the joint action of the synods of Pittsburgh, Erie, Cleveland and Columbus. At a meeting held in Pittsburgh in December, 1875, Judge Veech's contribution to this book was the chapter entitled "Secular History in Connection With Early Presbyterian Church History of Southwestern Pennsylvania," in which the Whisky Insurrection is discussed. This chapter was written originally for "Monongahela of Old," but becoming the property of the syndicate that published the "Centenary Memorial," it was not available for publication in the 1892 edition of the first named book. Only 1,000 copies of the "Centenary Memorial" were issued. It is now out of print and is a rare book, just as "Monongahela of Old" will be in six months from now. The book as published consists of eight chapters, viz: Chapter I, "Antiquities;" II, "Settlers' Forts;" III, "Indian Trails; Traders' Paths, Army Roads, etc.; IV, "The French War, Washington's Campaign, etc.; V, "Braddock's Campaign;" VI, "Early Settlements;" VII, "Memoirs of Early Settlers, including Brouns, Croghan, Christopher Gist and family, Colonel William Crawford, Colonel James Paul, Colonel George Wilson, Colonel Alexander McClean, John Smilie, General Ephraim Douglass, Albert Gallatin, etc.; VIII, "Mason and Dixon's Line," with a supplement on "The Boundary Controversy with Virginia."

On all these matters pertaining to events of a hundred years ago or more "Monongahela of Old" will remain the standard history of Fayette county. How much time and painstaking labor were involved in rescuing from rapidly perishing records and traditions the material contained in these 259 pages, only those can know who have engaged in similar research. The territory is rich in historic association and the achievements of distinguished men, and the county owes a debt of gratitude to Judge Veech for the unrecompensed labor of these pages.

SOME ALLEGED HISTORIES.

And yet within recent years there have been published two alleged histories of Fayette county, in neither of which is there a line devoted to James Veech! Sundry biographical sketches and portraits are credited to Menallen township, but the name of Veech is not mentioned. Nor has the county been much given to honoring those who have honored it. There is not a town, nor a township, nor a creek, nor a road, nor any other geographical boundary, natural or artificial, to remind us that Fayette county was for many years the home of Albert Gallatin, its delegate to the convention that framed the State constitution of 1790; first assemblyman from Fayette under that constitution; elected to congress and to the United States senate during Washington's administration; secretary of the treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison—the longest cabinet tenure ever enjoyed by one man in the history of the government.

Nor have we done anything to perpetuate—so far as the nomenclature of geographical and civil divisions can perpetuate—the name of General Ephraim Douglass, the distinguished soldier, first burgess of Uniontown and first clerk of the courts; nor of Alexander McClean, the famous surgeon, and first register and recorder; nor of John Smilie, first assemblyman after the organization of the county, first State senator and first congressman; nor of —but why prolong the list?

We have Bullskin and Breakneck and Shinbone and Plumsock and Muttontown, and we have Franklin and Jefferson and Washington and Henry Clay, which a thousand other counties have, but we have no Gallatin township, nor Douglassville, nor Beesontown, etc. True, there was a "Veech's Lane" one time, but the term "Lane," which in Boston and London is regarded as super-aristocratic, was considered quite too provincial, and the absurd "Mt. Vernon avenue" was substituted. The town council that will abolish the meaningless and elongated "Mount Vernon avenue" and restore the brief and historical "Veech's Lane" will deserve well of posterity. O. J. STURGIS.

I Will Never!

Allow myself to suffer again what I have suffered for the last year. That vile disease, dyspepsia, gave me no comfort. I could not eat nor enjoy anything. The doctors amounted to nothing; nothing seemed to relieve me until I used a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. Four bottles made me well.—*Joseph Batchelder, Master of Schooner C. A. Baker.*

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FOSTER'S RAINBOW BALANCE.

He Believes That Next July Will See $20,000,000.

HOW A DEFICIENCY WAS PREVENTED.

Republicans Frightened at the Gloomy Outlook.

INCREASED TAX ON WHISKY MAY HELP OUT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The sub-committee of the ways and means committee on the investigation of the treasury expects to receive the latter part of this week a large amount of information from the treasury experts showing the receipts and expenditures of the government. The treasury officials under the direction of Secretary Foster and Mr. McLennan, his right hand man in fiscal matters, have been at work steadily for three weeks, and their work is expected to throw a great deal of light on the state of the government's finances and the problem which Mr. Cleveland's administration and the Democratic party will have to meet in the next two years.

It can be said on good authority that the treasury statement will not show a deficit in the treasury, or the probability of one during the present fiscal year, but a close analysis of it is expected to show th at Secretary Foster at times had a hard task "making both ends meet," and that his successor will be likely, unless relieved by legislation at this session raising additional revenue, to have even a harder task, with pensions steadily increasing.

Secretary Foster has informed members of congress that there will be an available balance in the treasury July 1 next of $20,000,000. The balance, however, includes nothing for the sinking fund, of which the annual requirements are $48,000,000. Democratic members of congress expect to show that there have been times when a deficiency was only prevented by a policy of not paying anything to-day, the payment of which could be put off until to-morrow. Not a single new public building has been provided for during this congress, but there still remains over $14,000,000 to be expended on account of public buildings, and $11,000,000 against which there are no outstanding contracts.

There are other matters also in which the government revenues made it necessary for the treasury to "go slow" for fear that for the first time in many years the balance would be on the wrong side of the ledger. Added to this state of affairs is the heavy increase for pension payments, which next year will be many millions greater (unless the grant of new pensions is diminished), more than enough to wipe out the $20,000,009 of expected surplus on July 1.

These things are giving the party about to come into power considerable concern, and in order that the new administration may go along smoothly, it is considered highly desirable that the treasury should have a good working balance, say $50,000,000 more.

Secretary Foster will probably be examined on this point, and on the best means of raising the money. On the result of their investigation will depend whether or not the ways and means committee will recommend legislation at this session. Owing to the nearness of the end of congress the probabilities are against any actual legislation, though the facts may develop so strongly as to the necessity of immediate action as to force both parties to work together—the Republicans in order that a deficiency early in the coming administration may not be laid at their doors, and the Democrats to maintain the credit of the incoming administration.

Representative Scott of Illinois is the father of the proposition to increase the whisky tax to $1 25 a gallon. He has introduced a b

WHY ROME ACTED.

Unexpected Effect of Two Protests Against Satolli's Mission.

CORRIGAN'S PARTY COLLAPSED.

The Pope Reported Indignant When He Read the Protests.

ARCHBISHOPS DOGGED BY SPIES.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The immediate reason for the appointment of Mgr. Satolli as permanent apostolic delegate was the arrival at Rome of two strong protests from Archbishop Corrigan against the reinstatement of Dr. McGlynn. One was addressed to the pope, the other to the propaganda. In each the archbishop claimed that he had not been notified by Mgr. Satolli of Dr. McGlynn's restoration till the fact became public. Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn shared Archbishop Corrigan's views, as did Archbishops Ryan, Katzer and other prelates. Bishop McDonnell was mistaken enough to write to a Roman friend that Mgr. Satolli was an Italian intruder who would be driven back to Europe.

The collapse of the Corrigan party is complete. Dr. McGlynn will apply for an *exeat* and seek a place in a new diocese. It is said that the pope was indignant when he read Archbishop Corrigan's protest. A meeting was called at the vatican soon afterward. Cardinals Rampolla and Ledochowski were present. It was then decided to crush out the spirit of opposition once for all. One result may be the elevation of Archbishop Ireland to the cardinalship. Another, perhaps, will be the resignation of Archbishop Corrigan or the appointment of a coadjutor bishop for New York.

It has just been ascertained that for a month Archbishops Ireland and Riordan, Bishop Keane and Mgr. O'Connell have been dogged by spies. Letters have been stolen. A large number are now in the hands of a man named Dreing of San Francisco, who publishes the *Western Witness*. A Jesuit father notified Archbishop Riordan and advised him to recover the documents of which a wrong use might be made. Dreing himself wrote to Archbishop Riordan to say he held the papers, and was willing to give them up on certain terms. The archbishop refused to negotiate with him and applied to the San Francisco police, but was informed that they could not recover the letters unless he placed a money value on them and would go into court, where the contents would be made public.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

His Blessing and Thanks to the Catholic University Faculty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There is still another interesting development in the important movement on the part of the Catholic church which has resulted in the establishment of a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States.

Early in December the professors of the faculty of theology of the Catholic university of America, in Washington city, transmitted through Cardinal Rampolla to the holy father a joint letter, expressing their devotion to the person of Leo XIII., and their thanks for the sending of an apostolic delegate to the United States and for the selection of the university as his place of residence. The following letters are the answers:

ROME, Dec. 31, 1892.

To the Very Rev. Thomas Bouquillon, D.D., Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Catholic University, Washington:

VERY REV. SIR—I received with great satisfaction your letter of the 13th of December and thank you cordially for the wishes you express in my regard; in return I pray God to bless you with health and prosperity. I have delivered to the sovereign pontiff the letter which you entrusted to me. His holiness has deigned to answer it, and I am happy to enclose his reply. With sentiments of especial esteem, Most devotedly yours,

M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.

Leo P. P. XIII. to Our Most Beloved Son, Thomas Bouquillon, Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Catholic University, Washington:

BELOVED SON—Health and apostolic benediction. The love and devotion which you and your colleagues in the Catholic university at Washington so felicitously manifested in your address written at the approach of Christmas were very pleasing to us. We rejoice, indeed, to see that you welcome with pleasure the proof of our paternal solicitude which we gave you in the mission of our venerable Brother Francis, titular archbishop of Lepanto, and we sincerely trust that in the discharge of your noble ministry you will endeavor, with all solicitude, that the students taught by you may be the defense and glory of the church and an adornment to their fatherland. In the meantime, invoking upon you and upon your students an abundant outpouring of divine wisdom and of every other heavenly gift, we impart to you, beloved son, and to your colleagues, very lovingly in the Lord, the apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the 30th day of December, in the year 1892, in the 15th year of our pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII.

Both these letters were received in autograph, and of course are highly valued by the faculty of the university.

DR. M'GLYNN'S LETTER.

Full Text of His Missive to Archbishop Satolli.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Rev. Dr. McGlynn to-night said that in his letter to Mgr. Satolli he had neither condemned nor retracted the economic doctrine that he had been teaching. "And yet," he said, "thanks to the enlightened judgment and noble heart of Pope Leo XIII. and the willing readiness of his worthy representative, Archbishop Satolli, in carrying out his instructions, I have been relieved of ecclesiastical censures and fully restored to my priestly ministry.

"Now that we are relieved from the restraint of certain considerations of prudence and delicacy, I am only too happy to publish the letter which I presented to the apostolic delegate, and his acceptance of which was immediately followed by the declaration of the removal of the ecclesiastical censures, and by the publication of which to reaffirm the sentiments which it contains. The letter is as follows:

I am very happy to learn that it has been judged that there is nothing contrary to Catholic doctrine in the doctrine taught by me as it was explained by me in the exposition of the same which I sent to Your Grace, and I rejoice that you are prepared to remove the ecclesiastical censures. I assure you that I have never said, and I would never say, consciously, a word contrary to the teachings of the church and of the Catholic see, to which teachings, and notably to those contained in the encyclical, *Rerum Novarum*, I give and have ever given a full adhesion, and if whatsoever word may have ever escaped me which might seem not entirely conformable to these teachings, I would like to recall it or interpret it in a sense conformable to them. I have not consciously failed in the respect due the authority of the holy see, but if whatsoever word may have ever escaped me not conformable to the respect due to it, I should be the first to regret and to recall it. As to the journey to Rome, I will make it within three or four months, if the matter be not otherwise determined by the holy father.

EFFECTS ON THE SCHOOLS.

Archbishop Ireland's Plan Working in St. Cloud and Milwaukee.

ST. CLOUD, MINN., Jan. 18.—Bishop Zardetti, in a letter, severely criticised County Superintendent Rouchal for introducing into this county free text books. Rouchal says that since the new system was inaugurated the attendance at the county schools is largely increased, many being a third or a half larger. Zardetti is antagonistic to Archbishop Ireland's stand or to anything looking to strengthening the public schools as relating to the parochial system. If Rouchal persists a contest is looked for.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—The effects of Mgr. Satolli's work are already being felt in this city. Heretofore the children of Catholic parents in this city who attended public schools have been practically excommunicated and have not been allowed confirmation or other privileges of the church. Mgr. Satolli suggested a plan whereby the children of Catholic parents attending public schools could be taught Sunday school lessons in some building removed from the church. This plan has been acted upon here and a Sunday school will be opened in the schoolhouse of St. John's cathedral for pupils of the public schools, and if they attend this their secular education will no longer be prejudical to their church affiliation.

A LAZY VILLIAN.

Shoots His Father and Mother Because He Is Told to Go to Work.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHESTER, PA., Jan. 14.—Thomas, Jr., is the black sheep of the Rodgers family of this city.

To-day the family were eating dinner, when the father told the son that unless he went to work he could not have anything to eat and must leave the house. Thomas answered, "You can't put me out," and going upstairs secured his brother-in-law's revolver.

The wife and her daughter attempted to save Mr. Rodgers, but the young villain pushed them aside and deliberately fired two bullets into his father at short range. The first shot entered the thigh, and the second lodged in the heart, while the powder scorched the old man's clothing. After his father had fallen to the floor young Rodgers kicked him in the face. The mother attempted to escape by the cellar door, but a bullet from her son's revolver struck her in the back and penetrated her left lung.

The sister, Mrs. Kilday, fled from the house by the front door, and her brother, whose bloodthirsty passions had been thoroughly aroused, pursued her to the street, and standing on the doorstep shot her in almost the same place that he had wounded his mother. This bullet glanced on the shoulder blade and thus saved the young woman's life.

His revolver now empty, the would-be murderer ran up the street to an alderman's office two blocks away, and entering locked the door against a large crowd which followed. The police were notified and Rodgers was locked up.

The three victims were taken to the hospital, where the physicians announced that the wounded father and mother could not live until morning. The mayor took the ante-mortem statement of the dying couple this evening.

Mr. Rodgers said that his son had frequently threatened his life when he had pressed the young man to go to work. On several occasions the father had secured his son's arrest, but withdrew his charges on promises of good behavior. Both parents believe that Thomas intended to kill his father, and say he had not been drinking.

The criminal is 24 years old. To a reporter he said the attack was the result of a family row, and that he intended to kill the old man. He gave no reason, however, for the assault on his mother and sister.

A hearing will be given the prisoner on Monday, at which the four children of the sister, who were present during the shooting, will give evidence against their uncle. There is much excitement in the community, and extra precautions have been taken by the police to guard against lynching.

Mr. Rodgers died shortly after 9 o'clock to-night.

OLDEST INHABITANT FLOORED

The Coldest Weather That Eastern Maryland Can Remember.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Dispatches from all parts of Maryland show that the mercury marks below zero in the Eastern Shore counties as well as in the western or mountainous section of the State. Salisbury reports 10° below zero, and in the country round about birds, fowl and rabbits are found in large quantities frozen to death. There is much suffering among cattle on the marshes and many will die. The Wicomico and Nanticoke rivers are frozen solid for miles, and in many places the ice is banked up five feet high in the lower Wicomico.

A dispatch from Ocean City states that the surf is frozen for over a quarter of a mile at sea, and snowdrifts are so deep on the shore that the life saving crew make their nightly tours with much difficulty. Considerable driftwood ashore at Ocean City points to a wreck not far off, but there is nothing to indicate the name of the lost vessel. Sinetuxent bay is frozen over, and ducks are so plentiful that they are offered at less than 40 cents a pair. Princess Anne reports the oyster business at a standstill and the town crowded with dredgers, who have tramped from Crisfield and Deal's island, where they were no longer needed, the ice making dredging impossible.

There is no record of such cold weather heretofore in the State, either in severity or duration, and the "oldest inhabitants" cannot conjure a parallel.

CRIME QUICKLY EXPIATED.

Perpetrators of a Murder in Mexico Killed by Soldiers.

MORELOS, MEX., Jan. 18.—Padre Matevo, a merchant of Xalatlaco, accompanied by his wife, left home a few evenings ago to visit friends in Cuervanaca. They were making their journey in a light conveyance and were within a few miles of their destination when a band of outlaws attacked them. Mr. Matevo was murdered and robbed and his wife outraged by the villains. The news of the crimes spread rapidly. The unfortunate woman was taken to Flanguistengo, where she related her story to the authorities. The commander of the military garrison immediately ordered out a detachment of 52 troops, led by Captain Mucio Caballos, to go in pursuit of the perpetrators of the foul deeds. The troops had no difficulty in following the trail of the villains, and in a few hours came upon them in their rendezvous in the chapparel of a mountain ravine ner Xalatlaco. The outlaws made a desperate resistance and kept up a fight until three of them had been killed. The other two were captured and have been shot. None of the soldiers were killed. A large amount of stolen property was recovered.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

SENATOR KENNA'S FUNERAL.

All the Washington Dignitaries Present.

SERVICES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Catholic Church Rites Over the Statesman's Body.

GEN. BUTLER'S BODY TAKEN TO LOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The life of the late Senator Kenna went out in the early hours Thursday when the coldest weather of the winter held the city within its embrace, and the bitter blasts of a northwest wind were whistling through the leafless trees of the park near his residence. So it was Thursday when his body was removed from the house and conveyed to the capitol in the midst of a blinding snowstorm and laid in state in the marble room. Mrs. Kenna took leave of the remains alone. Immediately after Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Charles B. Reade called, at 11 o'clock, to take charge of the body, the children of the deceased senator assembled in the room and parted forever with the dead. A few moments later the body was carried into the senate wing of the capitol and laid in state in the marble room under a guard of capitol police. The casket was not opened. It was covered with black cloth, and a simple silver plate bore this inscription: "John Edward Kenna. Born April 10, 1848. Died January 11, 1893."

Among those who gathered was a committee representing the legislature of West Virginia. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Senators C. C. Watts, W. H. Barr, J. A. Shepard, John E. Peck and A. Garrison; Representatives L. D. Chambers, Jos. F. Clark, R. G. Hammett, S. H. Graham and S. J. Greer.

FLORAL OFFERINGS.

On the casket was a bunch of palms and American beauty roses that came from Senator McMillan, while the foot of the casket was covered with a sheaf of wheat bound with palms and violets. A pillar of roses and chrysanthemums was the tribute from Henry V. Parsell and a broken column from Senator Faulkner. Mr. McGraw of West Virginia sent a floral harp of roses and chrysanthemums. A large wreath made of rosas, hyacinths and lilies of the valley was the tribute of the West Virginia legislative committee. An anchor upon which was inscribed the word "Rest" bore a card on which was this inscription: "With heartfelt sympathy of the officers of the police force.—Boynton, R. Dean, S. D. Lewis, J. J. Perry, J. A. Davis, R. Fergurson, R. Neale"

In the senate the galleries began to crowd up half an hour before noon. Mr. Morton was present, and many friends of the dead senator who had come from his State. When the senate was called to order Senator Faulkner, colleague of the deceased, secured for the West Virginia legislative delegation the privileges of the floor and then took a seat. A chair had been placed at the head of the main aisle. Soon the members of the house entered the chamber led by Speaker Crisp, who took a place beside the vice president.

MANY NOTABLES PRESENT.

General Schofield arrived unannounced and took his seat at the end of the row reserved for the President and his cabinet. Then the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, arrived and was received with the same ceremony as the house had been. They were followed by the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court; by President Harrison and seven members of his cabinet, his private secretary and by the family of the dead senator in deep mourning. Mr. Elkins, secretary of war, was absent from the city.

At 1:15 P. M. a procession of priests, headed by Bishop Keane and preceded by acolytes bearing a censer and tall wax candles lighted, marched down the aisle followed by a squad of capitol police in full uniform, escorting and carrying the casket, which was covered with palms and flowers. Father Donohue of St. Joseph's church, where Mr. Kenna attended, opened the religious services by walking around the coffin and asperging it with holy water. He was attended by an acolyte waving the censer, the fumes of which pervaded the chamber. He read the funeral service of the Catholic church, first in Latin and then in English. Bishop Keane then took his place at the head of the coffin and preached the funeral sermon. Behind him on the desk of the secretary stood a gilt crucifix, with gilt candelabra on either side, in each of which burned five large wax candles, while opposite at the foot of the coffin stood three altar boys, robed in white and red, one of them holding a tall crucifix and the others on each side bearing lighted candles. In the course of his remarks Bishop Keane said:

THE BISHOP'S REMARKS.

"At the request of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and as his representative on this solemn occasion, it is my privilege to offer to Senator Kenna the church's tribute of respect and affection. It would be permitted to his mother church to mingle her accents with those of his country to tell of those qualities that made him near and dear to her; yea, the qualities in which lay the real secret of all his public work."

The bishop then discoursed on the subject of faith and the good qualities which living up to an ideal faith would produce in the man, and continued:

"Here was the lofty ideal, which from his earliest days John Edward Kenna saw held before him by his faith, and such was the ideal by which, up to the latest breath, Senator Kenna well knew that he had to measure and to judge all the work of his life."

Bishop Keane spoke at some length and closed as follows:

"Because of his faith, because of the glorious uplifting truth taught him, because of the potent spiritual aid it gave him, John Edward Kenna was a wiser man, a stronger man, a safer man, a more reliable and dutiful and useful man in every department of life.

A PRAYER FOR THE FAMILY.

"His career was all the more an honor to his country and a blessing to humanity, because of the divine element that was in it. The links of deep and strong and sincere affection which bound him to family and friends were all the sweeter and all the tenderer because of that spirit in the heart of Christ which he venerated, which he loved, and in which his soul yearned to participate. And now may eternal love prepare and perfect in him whatever in his life has been faulty and imperfect; may the Father of mercy and the God of all consolation who comforteth us in all tribulations pour into the hearts of his beloved ones the balm of His healing and soothing grace."

At the close of the sermon the priests again formed in procession and retired by one of the side doors. The family of the dead senator took the same. The congressional committee, in white scarfs, then arose and left the chamber by the main aisle, followed by the squad of capitol police bearing the casket. Then the guests of the senate left the chamber in the reverse order of their arrival, and the crowded galleries were gradually emptied. The senate then adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

The body of the dead senator was taken from the east front of the senate chamber, deposited in the hearse and carried to the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad station, preceded by the congressional committee and the committee appointed by the legislature of West Virginia which had, out of respect to the memory of its senator, adjourned until after the funeral. The members of the family did not go to the station, but repaired at once to the family residence. Owing to illness Senator Squire was not one of the committee and his place was filled by Senator Dolph. The body was placed in the baggage car of the special train where it remained until the departure of the funeral party.

SENATOR KENNA BURIED.

His Death Regretted by All Who Were Acquainted With Him.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 18.—While the remains of Hon. John E. Kenna were lying in state at the senate chamber Saturday, thousands of our citizens called to gaze for the last time upon the features of the man who they had all known in life and who they loved so well. The face was clear and placid—no traces of the suffering through which he had passed, and, sleeping his last sleep, those who saw him will remember him as they knew him five years ago. Outside the pallor of death, there was no change in his face.

By the governor's proclamation the front of the capitol is draped in mourning, and according to a senate resolution, the chamber of that body is covered from floor to ceiling with mourning emblems. This morning the remains were taken from the senate chamber to the Catholic church. The funeral cortege was the largest ever seen in this city, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the streets were thronged with our citizens, anxious to do honor to the memory of the man they loved so well. The requiem mass was performed by Rev. Father Steuer, and after touching and appropriate remarks by the reverend gentleman the remains were taken to the cemetery and there laid to rest, and no man in the history of the world was ever laid to sleep with more sincere love and respect of his community than John E. Kenna, United States senator from West Virginia.

CLIMBED AND CUT THE WIRES.

One of Robert Pitcairn's Early Experiences.

Supe rintendent Robert Pitcairn, than whom there is no better known man in Pittsburgh, was once snowbound on the Pennsylvania railroad, and the present severe weat her has doubtless recalled the incident to his memory, for he probably remembers how on a blistering cold day 25 or more years ago he "shinned" up a telegraph pole, cut the wire and attached it to an instrument for the purpose of wiring for assistance.

It was in the mountains on the Pittsburgh division that a train composed of four engines and two cars was trying to break a way through the frozen drifts that were piled almost car-roof high on the tracks in some places. At the head of the train was Engineer "Billy" Welshons of Roup station, who for over three decades has been an employe of the Pennsylvania, and is now a veteran of veterans, with easy runs in consideration of long, faithful service. Robert Pitcairn, who was then a telegraph operator fighting his way to and fro, was with the "breaking" train, which finally became stalled, though failure of steam or some other reason. The weather was bitter cold, with the thermometer away below the zero mark, and the cutting wind sweeping over the bleak mountain sides accentuating the arctic frigidity. Mr. Pitcairn had a telegraph instrument along, prepared for emergencies. When the train stalled there was nothing for it but for some one to "tap" the wires. It was anything but a desirable task, and seemed to the chattering group of men something akin to climbing the north pole. Engineer Welshons declined the job and Robert Pitcairn went to the top in the biting blast, cut the wire, slid down, attached the instrument and wired for relief.

In the meantime the cold increased and the fires in the cars went out. Nearby were two piles of ties, 100 in each. Engineer Welshons was suffering intensely from the cold, as were the others. He succeeded in starting a fire in one pile by which they warmed themselves, but it spread to the other and they were both destroyed.

A week or two afterward he was "on the carpet" in the superintendent's office. "Mr. Welshons," said the latter, "you were the means of destroying some of the property of the company in the shape of a good many ties. Why did you do it?"

"Because I was nearly frozen, and I was bound to keep warm."

"Oh, as it necessary to burn the ties?"

"Yes, sir-ree," replied the stalwart young engineer, heavily facing the music, "and," he added, taking the bull by the horns, "if those ties hadn't been there one of the coaches might have suffered, for I wasn't a-going to freeze to death."

"Well," said the official, appreciating his candor and pluck, "you would have been a d—d fool to have frozen when there was wood about."

And with a smile accompanying this laconic remark the interview terminated.

ON SUNDAY CLOSING.

Governor Pattison in Favor of Closing Chicago's Show on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At the world's fair Sunday opening hearing this morning Rev. Dr. Doney, who said he represented the cities of Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pa., presented petitions 66 feet in length against Sunday opening. He read a letter from Governor Pattison expressing his hearty approval of Sunday closing. Thomas Morgan, chairman of the special committee of the Chicago trade and labor assembly, took the floor for the other side. Mr. Morgan denied emphatically that the clergy had any authority for the statement that the workingmen were against Sunday opening. The whole of the clergy outside the Catholic church here and Indianapolis were arrayed against the workingmen and could not speak for him. He then made the point that Sunday closing would involve more and not less work on railway men, for if the fair were closed the visitors would spend Sunday in traveling to or from it.

Mr. Askey of Chicago laid before the committee official resolutions of the Carpenters union, the Knights of Labor, Orders of Railroad Trainmen, Firemen and Telegraphers, Carriage and Wagon Workers union, the trade and labor assemblies of St. Louis and Minneapolis, the Cigar Makers, Horse Collar Makers, Machine Woodworkers, Tailors, Iron Molders, Machinists, Stone Masons, Boot and Shoe Makers and other unions against Sunday closing. He could get many more with a little time.

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES.

How They Will Be Awarded to Those Who Deserve Them.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The world's fair board of control disposed of the matter of awards by appointing the jury system. The rules as adopted provide for a general jury on awards of 400 members. This jury will be divided into 13 departmental juries, and those smaller bodies will do the work. A written report must be filed with each finding, telling why one has or has not been awarded a prize. From this report an appeal may be taken, in which case the executive committee on awards will order a re-examination.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

A QUADRUPLE EXECUTION.

Four Negroes Were Swung to Death in Maryland.

PROTESTED INNOCENCE TO THE END.

They Were Forced to Sing and Dance Before They Died.

THE HANGING PASSED OFF VERY QUIETLY

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Jan. 18.—Exactly at 12:30 o'clock to-day, Fletcher Williams, Charles Brooks, Moses Brown and Frisby Comegys, all negroes, were hanged for the murder of Dr. Hill. At every street corner this morning stood armed deputy sheriffs ready to respond to the call should there be any attempt to lynch the murderers. There was no demonstration of hostility, however. Business was entirely suspended, and hundreds of farmers came in from the surrounding country to be near when the hanging occurred.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Samuel F. Hill and Walter S. Hill, the father and brother of Dr. J. Heighe Hill, the murdered man, were admitted to the jail. The elder Mr. Hill expressed a wish to talk alone with the condemned prisoners, with a view of forcing a confession from them. The two gentlemen remained in the cell room for 50 minutes, and then left the jail after announcing that their visit had been entirely unsatisfactory. Repeated efforts were made during the night to secure confessions from the poor negroes, but each man stuck to his story and absolutely denied all knowledge of the crime.

A sensation was caused by a deputy warden, one of the deathwatch, who had been drinking heavily. He insisted on the prisoners singing all the time. After this had continued a while, he suggested that they dance a little. Sheriff Plummer then appeared on the scene and ordered the deputy out of the building.

THE FATAL DROP.

The condemned men have been very religious since their sentence, and died in the belief that they were going straight to heaven. Shortly after 11 o'clock Sheriff Plummer began the final preparations for the execution. The members of the posse were inside the jail, the reporters and 20 witnesses allowed by law crowded into the corridor, where they were admonished by the sheriff to get ready. The sheriff ordered the crowd in the corridor to stand back and the short march to the scaffold commenced. Brooks led, with Comegys next, followed by Williams and Moses Brown.

The sheriff was waiting on the scaffold for the men, and he silently motioned each of them to his position. The heavy, awkward-looking cotton nooses, with their tremendous hangman's knots, were soon arranged about the necks of the four men after the black caps had been pulled over their faces, and their legs bound at the ankles. The sheriff took a last look at the bent, the rope, the traps, and finally at the men themselves. At a nod from him the bar controlling the triggers slipped easily along the greased surface. There was a crash as the trap doors fell to the ground and four black bodies shot through the holes.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

As soon as the drop fell a shout of exultation arose from the men who crowded into the jailyard and surrounded the scaffold. Fletcher Williams and Moses Brown died almost without a struggle, their necks were broken. Brooks and Comegys went through the most appalling contortions. The latter died from strangulation and the former's death was due to the combination of the two. Comegys, the youngest of the quartet, was conscious for at least five minutes while dangling from the rope. He twisted his legs, struggled with the handcuffs and drew his knees to his neck. Brooks went through similar movements. He died hard. His frame swayed several minutes, and when the crowd thought him dead he started the most desperate contortions. His body writhed within the straps about him, and with determined effort to get the handcuffs off pleased the crowd immensely. The farmers who gathered about the dying men laughed, and some even cursed the negroes. After the execution the people quietly dispersed.

The four negroes who were hanged were the principals in the assassination. Four boys, three of whom were 16 and one 13 years of age, aided them. They are Charles Emory, Henry Hurtt, Joshua Benson and Lewis Brainerd. On account of their youth, and because he believed that an example hanging would be a blemish on the State's escutcheon, Governor Brown commuted their sentences to imprisonment for life.

Governor Brown Criticised.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Today while four of the murderers of Dr. Hill were toiling away in the shoeshop of the Maryland penitentiary in the first stages of a life sentence, the widow of the murdered man was interviewed by a reporter. She said:

"I think that Governor Brown has outraged the motherhood and the womanhood of the State of Maryland. I have no desire for the death of anyone, but as a mother and the widow of a man who was foully murdered, I think that his exercise of his constitutional prerogative in regard to the four boys was uncalled for."

THE KANSAS FUSION IS OFF.

A Result of the Topeka Legislative Tangle.

TOPEKA, Jan. 18.—The two houses spent the time of their sessions Saturday waiting for action by the senate upon the proposition to recognize the Populist house. The time dragged wearily along until 3 o'clock, when the senate's chief clerk appeared on the floor, and in a message from the president of the senate informed Populist Speaker Dunsmore of the recognition of his house. The Populists cheered, but Republican Speaker Douglass rapped for order, and, with an earnestness that compelled the attention of even the Populists, said, addressing the Republican house:

Gentlemen of the house:

"Allow yourselves no uneasiness. The Almighty has wisely reserved the powers of creation to Himself alone. All the powers on earth, senators and governors included, cannot make 63 men out of 58 men, and every free representative body in the world the majority governs. The principle of self-government is on trial in Kansas to-day as it never was in years past. But it triumphed then and it will triumph now. The friends of the constitution and the laws will soon stand as one man in Kansas, regardless of party. The constitutional house of representatives with 67 lawful members is here and ready for business, and here it will remain unterrified and unawed. What is the further pleasure of the house?"

Populist Speaker Dunsmore was on his feet immediately after Mr. Douglass ceased speaking. He said the struggle for the mastery of the house had finally ended. The governor and senate had now both recognized the Populist house. That body was the legally constituted house of representatives and no power on earth save the sword could dissove it. Hisses from the galleries and the Republican house greeted this utterance, but they were soon drowned by Populist cheers.

Continuing, Mr. Dunsmore said: "Before me are representatives of two classes, farmers who follow the plow and railroad attorneys. This body over which I preside has now been recognized by the senate and governor. Whether we are right the people must judge. All the competition, all the boodleism, all the general cussedness of the Republican party will not change the situation one iota. The legality of organization aside, when we adjourn until next week I earnestly hope some scheme may be devised to adjust our difficulties, and in settling them the interests of Dunsmore need not be considered one minute."

By mutual agreement both houses adjourned until 4 P. M. Monday.

Just before adjournment the house members of the committee appointed to inform the governor that the legislature was ready for business announced that the committee had had an audience with the governor, and that he had informed them that he would transmit his message next Tuesday.

Not the least of the results of the split house is the dissolution of the compact between the Democrats and Populists. Fuston has been declared off. Jerry Simpson notified Chairman Jones of the Democratic State central committee that the partnership heretofore existing between the Populists and Democrats had been dissolved. The two had a lively interview.

"We want nothing more to do with your crowd," said Simpson.

"We are quite ready to quit you," replied Jones.

Then Simpson said that the two parties had to dissolve partnership sometime, and it might as well come now as any time.

"Two years from now," he said, "we will be back in the old parties."

Leading Democrats say they are very much ashamed of the present conduct of their late political partners. The so-called "straight-outs" are saying "I told you so," and are already claiming the leadership of the party hereafter.

They especially lay claim to the senatorship, which, it is understood, the Republicans say the Democrats may have, and the friends of A. A. Harris of Fort Scott are very active in his behalf, but Bailey P. Wagoner of Atchison continues to have the call.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

While THE POST does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a remedy for a trifling ailment, which, if not checked, would often result in serious illness.

THE POST has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a case of household remedies costing $1 by insured mail, which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the full directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills compounded from regular prescriptions of the best New York physicians:

100 Cathartic Pills, used where a physic is required.

100 Dyspepsia Pills.

100 Iron Pills.

100 Little Cathartic Pills.

100 Quinine Pills, 2 grains each.

100 Liver Pills.

The first gem is moves the bowels; the cathartic moves them actively; the iron pill builds up the system. The ordinary druggist would charge $4 at least for the above.

There are certain prescriptions now universally used in special cases and these can be had by insured mail as follows:

150 Malarial Pills, used where quinine fails, $1.

200 Tonic Pills for nervous prostration and brain fag, for overworked and overworried, $1.

250 Skin Pills to remove cause of pimples, boils and similar eruptions, $1.

200 Pepsin Tablets, to aid digestion, $1.

200 Diarrhea Pills, the universal remedy in mill form, $1.

150 Nerve Pills for hysteria and the like, calms and soothes the nerves, $1.

250 Cold Tablets, which, if taken in season, will break up almost any cold, $1.

150 Kidney Pills, which gently stimulate that organ to do its work and relieve urinary troubles in old and young, $1.

100 Headache Pills which cure, in four cases out of five, any headache, $1.

A single dose of the foregoing nine remedies, containing 25 headache pills, and 50 of each of the others, will be sent by insured mail for $1.

For those using quinine a special packet of 100 two-grain and 100 three-grain pills is put up. This is the best and highest priced quinine in the market, and will be sent to any subscriber for $1.

A small, of ellsiave and agreeable cough syrup is also put up. It contains 150 doses and will be sent to any subscriber for 65 cents.

Send all remittances to

THE POST,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLAINE'S MOTHER.

Portrait of the Late Maria Gillespie Blaine—Her Tomb.

The Gillespie in Mr. Blaine's name comes from his mother, who, when she married Ephriam L. Blaine, was Maria Gillespie, the daughter of Neal Gillespie, one of the richest men in Fayette county. Mrs. Blaine was a devout Catholic. She rests in the Catholic cemetery at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., on the east bank of the Monongahela river, her monument being the most notable tomb in the burying ground.

MOTHER OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

Across the river, in West Brownsville, Washington county, stands the red brick house in which Mr. Blaine was born.

A Beauty Device.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The patent office has granted a patent on a device worthy of the ancient Greeks. It is a system of finger-tapering and joint-reducing bands. The idea is to make thimble-shaped bands of thin and pliant aluminum in sets of various sizes to fit the fingers and thumbs, and, by wearing them at night, gradually produce the slender and tapering digits so much admired by the fashionable half of the world. The aluminum bands are provided with rings, which are crowded down on the outside, so as to compress the fingers and drive the blood back to any desired state of diminutiveness. The letters patent do not state whether the use of the new device is attended by pain or not.

THE irritating worry of a constant cough may be avoided, and much wear and tear of the lungs and throat cured by using that safe and old-established remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will help you in all cases of coughs and colds, and in affections of the throat and lungs.

WILD MANIAC AT A FUNERAL.

Scene at the Obsequies of a Veteran Preacher.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE IN A CHURCH.

A Justice of the Peace Knocked Flat on His Back.

THE MADMAN IS FINALLY OVERPOWERED

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In the midst of the solemn funeral ceremonies over the remains of Rev. Father Wheadon, at the Wheadon Methodist church of Evanston, this afternoon, a sensational scene occurred. The village justice of the peace was floored by a murderous blow from the hand of an enraged man, and sorrowing friends paying the last tribute to the dead were panic-stricken by the desperate struggle which ensued between the disturber and seven men who endeavored to rid the church of his presence. The sensation threw the little hamlet into a fever of excitement, from which it will not recover for many a day.

The offender, E. R. Williams, who resides in North Evanston, is said to be of unsound mind, but he was in the habit of attending to his own affairs and restraint was not thought necessary. He was always a great admirer of the dead divine, who was reciprocative. The death of the minister, who was 86 years old, deeply affected William. He declared that he would make an address at the service, and his friends decided that it would be better not to let him attend the ceremony. But he did.

When Rev. Dr. Wilkinson began his address on the life and character of Father Wheadon, Williams rose in his pew and began attracting attention to himself by making grimaces at all whose eyes he could catch. His peculiar actions were directed particularly to the ladies. Some of the women became alarmed and left the church. This Williams interpreted as distrespect to his dead friend and advancing into the aisle in front of the door, he permitted no one to leave the building. Those in the rear of the church became excited, but the disturbance was not known to those near the pulpit.

Just at this point Mrs. Joseph McCallum, who was sitting near, found it necessary to leave the church. At the door she was confronted by Williams who was as pale as death. In tones that sent a chill to her heart he refused to let her pass. "But I must leave," she faltered. "You shall not," shouted Williams.

There was no mistaking the situation now. A dozen men were on their feet in an instant. Then at Williams. The service was forgotten. All was confusion. Robert Freeman, well known as the town justice of the peace, approached Williams, thinking to frighten him by his authority, while other men crowded up to protect any one from violence.

"I will arrest you, Williams, if you don't leave this church immediately, and—"

"No you won't," yelled Williams, and quick as a flash he had delivered a powerful blow, prostrating the well-meaning man of the law. Freeman was flat on his back. Jumping up again, he rushed at the enraged man. Half a dozen other men, all that could get in the aisle, fell upon the maniac. A desperate fight followed. The sacred temple resounded with shouts from the men and cries from the terrified women. The struggle took place in the doorway and no one could leave the church. The presence of the dead was forgotten and Dr. Wilkinson stood where he had been interrupted, his bible on the floor where it had fallen, gazing in amazement at the scene, which, to him as to many others, was without explanation. In the meantime some wise head had summoned the patrol wagon, and by the time it came rattling up to the church door Williams was on his back, the justice had his knee on the crazy man's chest and he was arrested. The funeral then proceeded.

A BOLD PENSION FRAUD.

TWO OF THE CONSPIRATORS ON TRIAL AT PARKERSBURG.

A Veteran Reported Dead Appears and Testifies.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 18.—A case now on trial in the United States court here, which was continued to a late hour yesterday, had to go over for conclusion on Monday. John Wooten and his wife are charged with defrauding the United States government by means of false pension affidavits. A few months since Mrs. Mary Jacobs, a resident of Cabell county, applied for a pension as the wife of William Jacobs, an honorably discharged soldier, whom the application alleged had died of disease contracted in the service, and further set forth that the applicant, Mrs. Jacobs, had nursed him during his last illness. The affidavits of Mrs. Jacobs were supported by those of the Wootens, who are relatives of the applicant. The case appeared so deserving that a special plea was made for it and the pension was granted. Shortly after the payment was made, involving a large sum for back pension, the department was informed that Jacobs, on whose alleged death the pension was granted, was still living, and this prosecution was immediately instituted.

Soon after the opening of court an elderly man of exceptionally hale and vigorous appearance came into the court room, and the whisper went around that he was the "dead man." Mrs. Jacobs was not in court, being very ill at her home in Huntington, but the Wootens were present, and the appearance of a real cadaver could scarcely have paralyzed them as did the living presence of Jacobs. When called to the stand Jacobs went forward with alacrity, and willingly explained that he had enlisted in the army in 1863, served until the close of the war, was honorably discharged and returned home. Soon after his discharge from the service he met and married the woman who is now Mrs. Jacobs, the applicant for a pension in this case. They separated after living together only a short time, and he has not seen the woman since 1873. He testified that he has enjoyed such good health in the interval that he has never even been ill, and that the woman never nursed

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Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

When Secretary SEWARD in 1867 purchased Alaska from Russia, giving therefor the neat sum of $7,000,000, it was generally held that the United States had a great deal the worst of the bargain, and that the purchase was only justifiable because of the friendship of Russia for the Union cause during the war of the rebellion, in such marked contrast with the open or disguised hostility of England and France. But Mr. SEWARD builded better than he knew. Alaska promises to be a source of great wealth to this country. Its resources are varied and valuable, and include gold mines, from which one million was taken last year; the most valuable salmon, cod and seal fisheries probably in the world; immense resources in the way of lumber and coal. It is not of much account as to agriculture, but neither is New England.

The report of Governor KNAPP to the secretary of the interior, narrating the progress and conditions in Alaska, shows that the exports from the Territory last year amounted to nearly $8,000,000, while the imports of machinery and merchandise were only $2,000,000. This leaves a big margin to the credit of Alaska, its products in one year aggregating what Secretary SEWARD paid for it. The population is not very numerous, and includes 31,000 of all sorts. The white population is 4,000, and of this number only 443 are women. The Indians number about 23,000. The government has established schools at different points for the education of the Indians. There are 47 stores in Eastern Alaska, and 80 trading stations scattered along the coast.

Alaska has a prohibitory liquor law, and its great trouble comes from the appetite of the natives for strong drink. The whites smuggle it by sea and land in every disguise, and sell it in large quantities to the Indians. The law is loosely administered, and the federal officials careless or corrupt. There are many drunken brawls, much reckless shooting, with an occasional murder. In some points of view the purchase has been a bad investment for Alaska. One account states that the Territory is given over to lawlessness, drunkenness and debauchery, and that the federal law officers are either unfit for their positions or else neglect their duty. The work of making a thorough clearing out will devolve on the next administration.

KENNA OF WEST VIRGINIA.

There was great promise of future usefulness and achievement in Senator KENNA of West Virginia, and his death has been received with unusual manifestations of sorrow, especially in his own State. Although the youngest member of the senate, in the record of successful work he had lived a long life, and there is a great deal in its record to encourage the aspiring and moneyless young man. What he did was accomplished by frugality, a deep sense of duty and untiring industry. When he returned from the war—and the army he was with west of the Mississippi only surrendered in June, 1865, three months after Appomattox—he was only nineteen, and his first thought was to better his education. In this he was aided by Bishop WHELAN of Wheeling, and after two years at college he took up his studies alone at home, became a very successful lawyer, and when only 29 was nominated for congress. Some of the leading men of his district distrusted young KENNA's abilities and thought he was getting along too fast. They signed a circular appealing to the convention not to pass over an old soldier of the faith, but withheld the nomination from Mr. KENNA for the time. A great crowd attended the convention caucus to know how he would treat the matter. He spoke kindly of the signers; their characters stood high, their sincerity he never doubted, but could not other than regret their failure to recognize [illegible] safe would be the public interests [illegible] It being evident the peo[illegible]im, under this inspira[illegible]uded:

"... of unkindness, my ... of these distin... will pardon me when I say that if I could exchange places with any one of them; if I could stand a matured, successful, established man in all that the terms imply and look upon a boy left in orphanage at 8 years; if I could watch the pathway of his childhood, with the obstructions confronting it, and witness his struggles, his hardships, his labors and his prayers; if I could see him marching on through adversity, until kinder stars seem to shine upon him, and he was about to attain, through trial and vicissitude, a position of honor to himself and of usefulness to his fellow-men, before I would sign a paper whose only effect would be to break down and ruin that young man, I would be carried to one of your lonely hillsides and there laid to rest forever.

After this he was unanimously nominated, and elected by a splendid majority. Passing by his distinguished services in the house, one of his greatest triumphs was achieved in the senate, with no less a person than Mr. EDMUNDS as the opposing party. It was in the debate on President CLEVELAND's refusal to give the senate reasons for his removal of federal officials. Senator EDMUNDS had attacked Mr. CLEVELAND for this action, and Senator KENNA replied. He declared that the only question involved in the dispute was whether the chief executive should be allowed to administer the executive department of the government through agents of his own choice, or, by the exercise of the senate's obstructive power, through agents not of his choice, unworthy of confidence, and in a multitude of cases interested in bringing disgrace upon the administration. A most dramatic incident followed when he opened the second volume of JAMES G. BLAINE'S "Twenty Years of Congress" and read the author's vigorous denunciations of the partisan purposes of those who passed the tenure of office act in 1867 and modified it two years later, and his bitter personal criticisms of Mr. EDMUNDS's part in that legislation. What followed is described as follows:

During the reading of these passages and the liberal quotations from Mr. EDMUNDS's speeches in 1867 and 1869 with which Mr. KENNA followed them up, all eyes were turned on the Vermont senator Mr. EDMUNDS, with his head lowered until his chin touched his breast, with his eyes fixed upon an open book on his knee, seemed to be reading and totally oblivious of the scoring he was receiving; but it was noticed that so long as Mr. KENNA dwelt upon the diametrically opposite positions held by the Vermont senator then and now, Mr. EDMUNDS did not turn over a leaf in the book. Mr. KENNA was merciless in his words and in his criticisms of the father of the controversy, and as they listened to the speaker and watched Mr. EDMUNDS the Democratic senators could not conceal their enjoyment of the situation and the galleries could scarcely keep from shouting. When Mr. KENNA had closed his speech with the prediction that GROVER CLEVELAND would hand down to his successor the prerogatives of his office undiminished, he was surrounded by a throng of senators and congressmen who showered congratulations upon him and shook both his hands until his arms ached.

On another occasion Mr. KENNA routed that experienced and able senator, JOHN SHERMAN, in much the same manner he did EDMUNDS. But we have no intention to follow out the record of his life. It is good reading for young men if they are at the turning point of their career and would know the elements of success and honor. Mr. KENNA was always a worker; he held fast to the faith that insured an honored and useful life; his political advancement came to him as the reward of honest labor, devotion to duty and to the highest standards of political activity. The country has need of such men.

MR. QUAY'S SECOND TERM.

Senator QUAY was Tuesday re-elected a senator from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March next. His term will not expire until the closing of the century, which is a long time to look ahead with Mr. QUAY in the senate. If the machine continues its acenstomed smooth working Mr. CAMERON will be re-elected in 1897 for the term expiring in 1903. Both statesmen can be precipitated into the next century.

The re-election of Senator QUAY does not call for any special comment. If he had gone to the people on his merits as a statesman, or on the value of his public services, in any sphere in which he has labored or profited, we presume the majority against him would have run into the hundreds of thousands. The senator does not represent free choice of any considerable number of the people of Pennsylvania. He is simply the product of a machine that he has manipulated with wonderful skill and few scruples, and which controls the action of the Republican party in dispensing power and patronage.

It is probable that for a good many years Mr. QUAY will have little or nothing to do with the distribution of federal patronage in this or any other State. To that extent his power will be crippled; but he has resources in his control of the local machinery of the Republican party in this State that will afford him the amusement he gets out of politics. He is interested in the game. If Mr. QUAY would cast aside all this rubbish of politics and devote himself to the serious concerns of his high office he has abundant capacity to do good service to the State and build for himself a more durable and honorable reputation; but he doesn't incline that way, and there is no use talking of it.

The caucus that nominated Mr. QUAY yesterday gave him 146 votes, Mr. DALZELL 18 and General GOBIN one. The nomination was then made unanimous. Although the nomination of Mr. QUAY was assured from the start, there was a choice collection of heelers of the "DAVE" MARTIN stamp to see that everything worked, not decently, but in order. A dispatch to a Republican city paper says that "each county is represented by a delegation of political workers, who are seeing to it that the members do not stray from the Quay path." That is Quayism in the concrete.

A FIXED CHURCH POLICY.

There has been no event of greater importance in the history of the Catholic church in the United States than the dispatch that came from Rome on Saturday stating that "the apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States, and that you (Archbishop SATOLLI) are confirmed as the first delegate." Just what that means is more fully stated by Archbishop IRELAND of Minnesota in his comments on the news. It means, says the Minnesota bishop, that the Catholic church of the United States has put on the stature of a thorough home-rule organization; that it has on its own territory a supreme court, thoroughly American in its organization and capable of immediate action on weighty questions as they arise, subject of course to the right of appeal to the head of the church at Rome. It changes the provincial character of the church organization to that of a self-governing and independent body, having direct and immediate control of its own affairs; but still in no manner disconnects it from the supreme direction of the head of the church. Bishop IRELAND thinks the new policy will sweep away "the clouds of old fogyism" that many believe attach to the ancient church, but which he does not.

There is not much doubt on another point, that this order from the Vatican sustains Cardinal GIBBONS and Bishop IRELAND in recent controversies with other church dignitaries, about which there has been so much more or less exaggerated talk. Archbishop CORRIGAN has been the leader of a high church party in this country that was more Catholic than the pope, especially as to labor societies and agitation on the school question, the McGlynn case and various points of church government. On the other hand, Cardinal GIBBONS and Bishop IRELAND took what came to be talked of as the American ground, holding that the church should be in accord with the best ideas of American progress and liberty. They proposed a possible adjustment of the school question, which they hope in time to make acceptable to the majority of the people, and thus remove from public contention one subject of angry debate. Archbishop CORRIGAN was very much against any compromise. In Protestant circles a great deal of interest was manifested in the controversy, and the expressions were cordial in support of the liberal ecclesiastics. The decision at Rome, taking what may be called the American side of the controversy rather than the ultra conservative one, is a fresh illustration of what has come to be generally appreciated, that the pope, setting aside his ecclesiastical qualities, is one of the most sagacious politicians and wisest statesmen of the day. Throughout the world his sympathies incline in the direction of liberal and progressive policies. This had a recent notable illustration in his intervention on behalf of the French republic by instructing the French clergy as to their duty to support it and abandon their monarchical intrigues. This has been of the greatest service to the republic in its present period of peril, and if it weathers the storm it will in a measure be owing to the good offices exerted by LEO, from the Vatican, where, if he is a prisoner, he is one with a good deal of outside influence on the affairs of men.

THE STATE AND ARBITRATION.

Governor PATTISON in his message takes the position that "legal arbitration on which we so much relied and in which we had so much confidence (in the settlement of labor troubles) is futile." We regret to see the governor give expression to so decided an opinion, as we do not believe that the resources of arbitration have been exhausted. The governor says: "The whole differences between employer and employe which existed at Homestead and in the surrounding counties are recited in the preamble of our arbitration law;" and he points out that there was no attempt made to appeal to it. This is true, but the question comes up whether the law should not compel such appeal, or in other words whether a plan of compulsory arbitration is not practicable; such a system, for instance, as has been put in operation in Australia. We printed in THE POST some months ago a full account of the Australian method from the *Review of Reviews*, and the opinion was expressed by that able publication that if the Australian plan had been applied to the Homestead difficulty at its inception a peaceful adjustment would have resulted. And since the lockout and the deplorable results that have followed we have had the same opinion from strikers and operators who were concerned in the Homestead troubles. To avert such terrible scenes as occurred at Homestead is certainly worthy the best efforts of able and earnest statesmen. And under existing conditions are they not likely to occur again? Nothing was settled at Homestead but what force settled, and experience teaches such a lesson is not one of long duration, especially with Americans.

The Australian plan was the outcome of one of the most bitter and long-continued contests between labor and capital of many years, and it was devised by a government commission composed equally of the labor and capital class. The basis of it was, first, conciliation, and that failing, arbitration, compulsory in some respects. It was held that the peace of communities, and the protection of life and property, warranted the state in assuming jurisdiction. The plan was very simple, and has been set forth in our columns. It did not require the assent of both parties to a hearing by the arbitration board after its efforts at conciliation had failed, but provided that the arbitrators should go on with their hearing even in case of one party refusing to appear. The arbitrators were, of course, to represent both sides to the contention, and be men on whom the public at large could rely for a just and fair decision. This decision rendered, public opinion was invoked to secure its acceptance by both parties to the dispute. Accounts from Australia state that it has been uniformly successful. Of course there would have to be a great deal of preliminary work to put such a method of adjustment in operation in Pennsylvania; but is it not worth the trial? We concern ourselves a great deal about international arbitration, but this is of vastly more importance. The events that happened at Homestead may come to the front again any day. Of course they will be suppressed by the strong arm of the State; but should not something be done in the way of prevention? Would not that be Christian statesmanship, bringing more just renown than winning a battle. We do not believe any more important subject could occupy the attention of this session of the legislature, and it should not adjourn without passing a law based on the Australian plan of conciliation first, and that failing compulsory arbitration. We can compel men to keep the peace and to refrain from lawlessness and crime. Why cannot the State compel them to fairly and peaceably adjust these constantly recurring labor troubles, that have in them the seeds of all sorts of crime?

Governor ALTGELD of Illinois, who was inaugurated as the governor of that great State last week, is a man of ideas and is not scared at anything because it happens to be new. In his inaugural address he considered these labor and capital conflicts in their relation to the interests of other citizens than the parties immediately involved. He held it was the duty of the State to take up the question and find a remedy. The whole public is interested in preventing railroad strikes, and its legislative agents should have some sort of jurisdiction. This was one instance of a number he cited calling for State action. That of great employers of labor was another, and a third was that—

When an employer, who has so far interfered with the natural distribution of population as to cause a large number of men to settle where they would not otherwise have settled, suddenly attempts to discharge them all at once and to fill their places with others.

In the following extract Governor ALTGELD touches on some of the striking provisions of the Australian plan in the way of what may be called compulsory arbitration:

The reign of law has so broadened in this century as to cover almost every other controversy between man and man, and in the development of society some way must be found to subject the so-called "labor controversy" to law. This suggests the practicability of arbitration, and raises the question of the powers of the State in that regard. There seems to be no doubt about the right of the State to make a thorough investigation and render a decision, but a difficulty arises in enforcing the decision. The State cannot compel an unwilling employer to run his shop, nor can it compel unwilling employes to go to work. The State might compel an employer who disregarded its decision and persisted in operating its works to pay the expenses of any special protection he received. On the other hand, if employes should refuse to go to work in accordance with the terms of a decision, the State can give its entire power in protecting the employer in hiring new men; but the moral influence alone of a State decision would in many cases be sufficient to end a strike.

Such alternatives as are here set forth, possible under an effective arbitration law, if they had been presented to the parties to the Homestead troubles in the latter part of last June, when the issues were well defined and the lockout imminent, we believe would have saved the community and Allegheny county a very black chapter of history, the end of which is not yet.

IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION.

The most absurd of cabinet statements is that put forth by a Washington special to the New York *Sun*, which says that Mr. CARLISLE accepted the treasury portfolio "on condition that he should have the solid support of the administration in his candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1896." Mr. CARLISLE is not the man to make such demands, or Mr. CLEVELAND the man to accede to them if made. Still, if the Kentuckian should make a great hit in the treasury the next four years he may prove to be very strong presidential timber in 1896. His opportunities will be very great; in fact greater than any cabinet officer has had for many years.

It is a noteworthy fact that of the forty financial secretaries, from HAMILTON in 1789 to FOSTER in 1892 no one has ever reached the presidency, and the list includes the names of the greatest of American statesmen. It has not been for want of inclination, as there have been very ambitious men in the treasury department. WM. H. CRAWFORD of Georgia was secretary nine years, from 1816 to 1825, and held the office for a longer period than any other secretary except ALBERT GALLATIN, who presided over the treasury for twelve years, from 1801 to 1814. Mr. CRAWFORD was a presidential candidate in 1824, in the race between JACKSON, ADAMS and CLAY, and received 43 electoral votes. His was one of the names sent to the house to be voted for in 1825, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected. He received in the house, on the vote by States, the votes of 4 States, JACKSON of 7 and ADAMS of 13. There have been other secretaries, however, who have been in their day very ambitious of the presidency, and had strong following. LEVI WOODBURY of New Hampshire was one of these, but went on the supreme bench in 1845. JAMES GUTHRIE of Kentucky and HOWELL COBB of Georgia were also presidential possibilities in their day, before the civil war, and since then JOHN A. DIX, SALMON P. CHASE, GRESHAM, FESSENDEN and JOHN SHERMAN; but no secretary of the treasury ever achieved a presidential nomination except the factional one of CRAWFORD in 1824. The state department has been more fortunate in securing the highest honors of the republic. No less than six secretaries of state have become president, including JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, VAN BUREN and BUCHANAN, and many more tried hard for the honor or were deemed promising candidates in their day and generation. Prominent among these the names of Secretaries CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN (the great triumvirate) are at once recalled; then there have been since their time CLAYTON, EVERETT, MARCY, CASS, SEWARD, BLAINE and BAYARD, all afflicted with the presidential bee, and three of them, CASS, SEWARD and BLAINE, coming very near winning the crown. But the glory of the state department has in a measure departed, and it is on the treasury that for some years in the past, at the present time, and for a long period in the future the most important duties and policies of our government will devolve.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

A recent German publication of high authority in statistics gives some interesting facts of the population and religions of the world. It is a big subject, but German statisticians are noted for the thoroughness of their work. The population of the world is stated in round numbers at fifteen hundred millions, and of this number only 450,000,000 are reckoned as nominally Christians, or nearly one-third of the race; and of these millions less than one-tenth actually belong to what are known as evangelical or Protestant churches. To the various forms of heathen faith there are 874,000,000 adherents; to Mohammedans, 173,000,000; to the Roman Catholics, 195,000,000; to Greek church, 85,000,000; to the Jews, 8,000,000; and to Protestant communities, 135,000,000. This would make over one-half the race heathen; one in about 180 a Jew; one in 18 a Greek; one in 9 a Mohammedan; one in 8 a Catholic, and one in 10 or 11 a Protestant. The Protestant church members, however, according to this authority do not number over 40,000,000.

Queen VICTORIA rules over more of the anti-Christian faith than any other sovereign in the world, except possibly the emperor of China. In her Indian empire there are 188,000,000 of the Hindus; 50,000,000 Mohammedans; 3,400,000 Buddhists, and 10,000,000 of scattering forms of heathendom. To balance this in India the queen has only the poor showing of 1,800,000 Christians, out of a total Indian population of 254,000,000.

The German authority, in analyzing the figures for the world, notes the fact that Mohammedanism has more in common with Christianity than any other false faith. It accepts the bulk of the old testament, admits many of the patriarchs and prophets, and even JESUS among saints and seers, while asserting the supremacy of MOHAMMED; it is the foe of idolatry, and maintains the unity of the Godhead as against polytheism. This is the secret of its resistance, as the Mussulman claims that his faith embraces all that is worth retaining in the religion of the Christian. Thus far the territory of Islam is almost untouched by Christian missions.

These figures show that the field of Christian mission work is about as wide as the world, and near the opening of the twentieth century includes more than two-thirds of the human race. The greater the work the greater the glory and honor, but the outlook is not very encouraging for the conversion of the world when the converts annually aggregate only on infinitesimal per centage of the natural increase of the heathen.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

A PETITION 65 feet in length from Pennsylvania was presented yesterday to the congressional committee as Pennsylvania's voice against the Sunday opening of the exposition. A petition 670 feet in length the other way could easily be secured. A vote by petition means generally a graveyard record.

AMERICAN capitalists are investing largely in Nova Scotia coal mines in the expectation of a genuine reciprocity that will admit coal into both countries free of duty. It ought to come. It will advantage the bituminous mines of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio by opening new markets for their products between Windsor and Montreal, in Canada, and will give the New England people cheaper coal by importations by sea from Nova Scotia.

THE New York *Herald* prints a doubtful interview with Senator HILL, in which he is reported as saying:

The presumption that there would be a combination between Senator MURPHY and myself is preposterous. Mr. CLEVELAND has been elected president by the Democratic party, and as Democrats both Senator MURPHY and myself are obliged to support him whether we want to or not.

There is a great deal of truth in this, but we beg leave to doubt that Senator HILL ever put it in this way.

SENATOR CARLISLE confirms the report that he will go into the cabinet as secretary of the treasury by notice to his Kentucky friends he will resign his place in the senate on his return to Washington, and he also urges the prompt filling of the vacancy by the legislature now in session, so that his successor can take his seat on the 4th of March, when it is especially necessary the Democrats should muster their full force in the senate. This ends all question as to Mr. CARLISLE being in the cabinet.

A STATE banking law is before the North Carolina legislature and will very probably pass. The bill provides against any loss on the part of the holders of notes by the deposit of North Carolina bonds. These bonds are now recognized in the money markets as perfectly good, North Carolina sixes being quoted to-day at 122, and fours at 97. But of course there will be no attempt to issue notes under the law unless the 10 per cent federal tax is repealed. That is not probable at this time or in the near future, although it will come to pass eventually.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS shows a fine sense of the proprieties and of the independence of American womanhood. She has discouraged the effort to have the Georgia legislature vote her $10,000, and has also declined to accept a like amount when the Georgia ladies raised it for her by private subscription. Having enough to live on in modest retirement, Mrs. DAVIS naturally does not care to accept more unless she has earned it or it has been earned by someone on whom she has a right to rely for support. As the St. Louis *Republic* puts it, "whatever else Mr. DAVIS was, he was an American gentleman, and it was not to be expected that his widow would show herself less than an American lady."

ALL fusion between the Democrats and Populists has been declared off in Kansas. The reason is that the Democrats sided with the Republicans in the organization of the house, giving that party a quorum and majority of certified members. But that made no difference. The Populists have a house of their own, which is recognized by the Populist senate and Populist governor. This matter of recognition does not seem to be one for judicial determination, and unless the Republican representatives vacate their joint occupancy of the representatives chamber to-day, an attempt will be made by the Populists to expel them by force. We may have another chapter of bleeding Kansas before twenty-four hours.

THERE is occasional discussion on the cost of producing silver. Senator MCPHERSON, in his recent speech urging the repeal of the Sherman bullion purchase law, on statistics covering the production of 41,700,000 ounces put the cost of silver production at 52 cents an ounce in Arizona, 30 cents in Colorado, 40 cents in Montana and 48 cents in Utah. Colorado and Montana produced 31,840,000 ounces. The government is buying at 83 and 84, and the senator declared that this proves silver mining the most profitable of all industries of the United States. On the other hand Senator STEWART of Nevada put the average cost of mining an ounce of silver at $1 23, but to reach this he included all the wasted labor and lost capital that had gone into silver mining from the settlement of the country. That, he maintained, was the real "criterion," and not the mere "harvesting of the crop," which, he admitted, might not cost more than 30 cents an ounce.

TO HELP ANDREWS.

The Election Committee Evidently Formed For That Very Purpose.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—Speaker Thompson this afternoon announced the house standing committees, which evoked the curses of many who had expected to receive more conspicuous recognition. Many others were exuberant because of the prominence given them in the distribution of places. There was a great demand for lists of the committees and the supply on hand was soon exhausted.

The speaker was very liberal to Philadelphia in the distribution of his chairmanships, giving it six, but he played into the hands of the country members by giving the Philadelphia members very little show on the important committee of appropriation. The only members from that city on the committee are Fow and Stewart. This discrimination is doubtless due to a determination to secure for the support of bills introduced by country members the aid of city members in return for the support of the Philadelphia appropriation bills. Cessna and Hewit, who have shown considerable political independence, are chairmen of the judicial and legislative apportionment committees respectively, which are not expected to have much to do.

WILL HELP ANDREWS.

The election committee could not have been more favorable to Wm. H. Andrews if he had constituted it. It starts with Talbot of Chester county as chairman, who can be relied on to stand by the Crawford legislative wanderer. Stewart and McDonald, the two Allegheny county members on the committee, are staunch Quay men. Woodring of Northampton, who, although a Democrat, voted with the majority of the Republicans to lay Cessna's resolution in favor of Higby on the table, is also on the committee. The general impression in the house is that Higby's contest will bear no fruit before this significantly framed election committee.

The Democratic members are highly indignant at the recognition given Woodring by Speaker Thompson. He is not only on the election committee, but on the committees on corporations, judiciary general and ways and means, all considered important. They say this is doing well for a Democrat who is serving his first term. Before Woodring voted against his party in the Andrews-Higby controversy he is said to have had an interview with General Reeder, chairman of the Republican State committee, and some Democrats think it had something to do with the prominence given him on committees.

ANTI-PINKERTON BILLS.

Anti-Pinkerton bills are in the possession of a number of members of the house. Kearns of Allegheny county will probably introduce one to-morrow, which provides that no sheriff, mayor or other person, authorized by law to appoint special deputies, marshals or policemen in the commonwealth to preserve the public peace and prevent or quell public disturbances, shall hereafter appoint as such special deputy, marshal or policeman any person who shall not have resided continuously in this commonwealth for a period of one year at least, and in the county where such appointment is made for a period of at least six months prior to the date of such appointment; that it shall be unlawful for any person, company or association to bring or import into the commonwealth any person or persons or associations of persons for the purposes of discharging the duties devolving upon sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals or policemen, constables or peace officers in the protection or preservation of public or private property, or in the punishment of any person violating the criminal laws of this commonwealth; that any person who shall in this commonwealth without due authority exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of or hold himself or themselves out to anyone as a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable or peace officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding $500 or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

OTHER BILLS.

The judiciary general committee will to-morrow report favorably McDonald's bill to abolish capital punishment and substitute for it imprisonment for life. Affirmative action has been taken, giving trust companies the same power to become sureties as surety companies. There is also a bill providing for the incorporation of wholesale and retail firms, and a bill making November and February election days half holidays. The main object in having the capital punishment bill reported was to have it thoroughly debated in the senate.

Many of the new members, and not a few of the old ones, who voted for Quay for United States senator, are anxious to see their candidate, and in deference to the wishes of these people he will probably make his appearance to-morrow to thank his friends and to receive their congratulations.

Nebraska Tied Up.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 18.—When the legislature met in joint convention to ballot for senator to-day a fight arose over the rules governing the joint session, and a hot partisan fight was precipitated. After nearly two hours' struggle the members broke the deadlock on rules, and a ballot was then taken, which, as on yesterday, was scattering. Paddock (Rep.) received 55 votes, and Powers (Pop.) 28. The highest received by any other one candidate was three votes.

A MAN'S wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say and their husbands say so, too!

SIX MILLION FROM ABROAD.

What Foreign Governments Will Spend at Chicago.

STATES SET APART THREE MILLION.

Illinois Legislature Petitions For Sunday Opening.

OTHER NEWS ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Appropriations for the world's fair by foreign governments and the different States of this country are practically closed, and President Harrison will shortly be officially informed by President Palmer's report just how much the United States and all countries are going to do for the big fair. President Palmer's report will be completed within the next few days.

When President Harrison reads this report he will find that foreign governments have, all told, set apart approximately $5,843,593. This amount is distributed among 86 nations, colonies, principalities, etc. Of this number 38 have organized official commissions to conduct their world's fair business. The remaining will have exhibits at the fair under less pretentious auspices. There are already in progress of construction 16 foreign government buildings. These pavilions are special in their nature. Countries which will make exhibits in the main buildings have not deemed it necessary to construct special pavilions.

Germany heads the list with an appropriation of $800,000; France is second, having appropriated $753,000; Japan comes next with $630,000, and Brazil is fourth with $600,000; the next largest is Great Britain's appropriation of $291,000.

Following the recital of what moneys have been appropriated by foreign countries, Director General Davis has submitted a list of the States which have set aside money for the fair. Thirty-one of the States are erecting pavilions. Their appropriations aggregate $3,000,045. Illinois tops the column, having set aside $500,000 to defray the State's expenses, while the interests of California, New York and Pennsylvania will be taken care of with the sum of $500,000 for each State. Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Washington have each appropriated $100,000 or over, and the other States range from $10,000 to $75,000.

A number of States expect to secure increased appropriations. New York is asking for $500,000 more from its State legislature and Governor Flower has recommended it. New Jersey is pleading for $70,000, and North Dakota wants more money.

Illinois For Sunday Opening.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 18.—The senate this evening passed the resolution memorializing congress to repeal the world's fair Sunday closing law, by a vote of 29 in favor to 19 against. An amendment providing that all the machinery should be stopped on Sunday and that no entrance fee should be charged was defeated by the same vote.

CRUSH AT HIS BIER.

Riotous Scenes in Lowell Around the Coffin of General Butler.

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 15.—At General Butler's late residence on Belvidere hill this morning private funeral services were held. Rev. Dr. St. John Chambre of St. Anne's Episcopal church read the office for the dead. The body was in the drawingroom. The stars and stripes were not on the coffin during the services. President Harrison's wreath and a couple of ferns and lilies were there. There was no eulogy and no address by the clergyman.

After the short service, closing with the Lord's prayer, those present looked upon the general for the last time. A detachment of Post 42, G. A. R., reached the house directly after the exercises. Their standards were draped and the banner of the post, bearing a portrait of the dead commander, was also in mourning.

Comrades bore the body from the house to a hearse drawn by four horses. A wild wind was blowing from the river over the hill. As the body was carried down from the portals of the house, the drums of the band rumbled, the colors were dipped and the company saluted. When the march to the hall was taken up arms were reversed and the officers fell to the rear of the detachment.

The streets were crowded as the band signaled by dirges the passage of the general's hearse to Huntington hall, where the body was to lie in state. A great crowd was waiting to be admitted to the hall. The coffin was placed in the center of the floor. From the ceiling to the floor a wall of black extended. The dim light did not extend to this wall of black and the effect was dismal and gruesome. Grand Army men guarded the casket. On the coffin rested the sword and epaulettes that were worn from Lowel to the gulf and back again.

Behind the catafalque rested a bank of flowers that had come from President Harrison, from the convicts of the State prison and from all classes of people between those extremes. President Harrison's wreath was placed in the coffin in Washington. Senators Dawes, Chandler and Hale; Governor Russell, Hon. Frederick Douglass, militia companies and societies and friends in Lowell, Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago and other places sent pieces that took up one side of the hall.

When the crowd was admitted to the hall they almost carried the doors off their hinges. They struggled up stairs and bowled over the police, who tried to restrain them. Shouts and cries awoke the echoes of the hall where the dead man lay. Huntington hall, whenever General Butler appeared there in life, saw turbulent scenes, but those of to-day surpassed anything ever seen at the old hall. Down in the street thousands pressed forward when they saw the doors open. All the afternoon a steady stream of people poured in, but the crowds did not diminish. The exit was on Shattuck street and a stream of people poured through that door. No impression could be made in the mass that clamored for admission at the other side of the hall. Late in the afternoon the doors were closed and the officers had an hour's rest. It was designed to close the hall at 5 o'clock until to-morrow morning, but at 6 o'clock they were opened again. This time the people were beaten into lines and more order was maintained up to 11 o'clock, when the final closing was made.

Hundreds left the place without getting in, and many others who wanted to get out of the jam were forced to wait and be swept into the hall by the stream. There will be another clash to-morrow morning, as those who failed to-day will try then. The preparations are for a great event, greater than Lowell has ever witnessed.

GEN. BUTLER'S BURIAL.

Thousands Attend the Funeral at Lowell.

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 18.—To-day the foremost citizen soldier of Massachusetts was laid at rest with all the honors, both military and civil, to which his high rank entitled him. Thousands gathered around his bier to attest their sorrow at his departure. The chief executive of the commonwealth and the humblest workman stood elbow to elbow at his grave. Major General Benjamin F. Butler, jurist, ex-congressman and ex-governor, received in death the full measure of recognition which was denied him in life. He was buried as the friend of the people. There were among the mourners all shades of political opinion, all sects, all classes. From 3 o'clock this morning Huntington hall, where the remains lay in state, was besieged by a pushing, jostling crowd. The crush was indescribable. Women fainted, children were trampled on, and still there were many who turned away unsatisfied.

At 11:30 the hall was closed and the body of General Butler was surrendered by the Grand Army, in whose keeping it had been put by the State military authorities. To them was assigned the duty of giving it military burial. Long before the hour of the services in the church the sidewalks in the neighborhood began to be crowded, and when the body was carried from the hall across the street fully 30,000 people were within sight. As soon as the casket was seen hundreds of heads were bared and bowed as the pallbearers slowly bore their illustrious burden into the sanctuary.

Only those who held cards of admission secured entrance to the church. They numbered only 850, a handful of people compared with the enormous crowd without. Among them were men whose names are widely known in connection with the affairs of the State and nation. Within the church the entire right center seats were reserved for the family of the deceased and the relatives and immediate friends, while the balance of the edifice was devoted to seating distinguished delegates. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the tolling bells announced the approach of the cortege. The four coal black steeds were stopped in front of the gate, and the G. A. R. veterans lifted the casket and placed it upon a stretcher guarded by the body-bearers. They carried the casket into the vestibule, where Rector St. John Chambre and the honorary pall-bearers awaited it. The latter were:

Hon. John A. Lowell, J. E. Sherman, Hon. Edward Avery, E. T. Burley, Hon. Chas. H. Allen, Colonel Geo. F. Carney, Hon. Geo. F. Richardson, Hon. J. M. Marshall.

In the first carriage were Paul Butler and his sister, Mrs. Blanche Butler Ames, General Ames and Cadet Ames of West Point. The other members of the family and intimate friends who had assembled at the house followed them into the church. Then Rev. Dr. Chambre and his assistant, Rev. Geo. S. Sinclair, opened the doors and slowly led the way to the altar, the rector reciting the regular Episcopal burial service, brief but very impressive. The eulogy had been spoken at the private services at the house, so there were no departures from the regular service at the church. At its close the casket was borne out of the church and placed in the hearse, and then the line of march was taken to the cemetery. There were more than 150 carriages in line, and when the procession arrived at the grave with the casket the last of the cortege had but just left the church. The march to the cemetery was a long and hard one. The streets and cemetery were cleared of snow last week, but the fall of Saturday night and yesterday made it difficult marching. No carriages were allowed inside the cemetery, and only those persons who came in carriages were allowed to enter the enclosure. General Peach and staff occupied a knoll inside, and the troops and the volley firers were grouped near the grave. Rev. Dr. Chambre concluded the religious services, the Masons gave a short ritual, and the volley was fired. Thousands followed the procession to the burying ground, and there was great confusion in narrow Hildreth street after the ceremonies were finished.

The city was in confusion all day long. Trains, regular and special, most of them late, choked the railroad tracks, and the hotels and restaurants were flooded.

DEMPSEY ON TRIAL.

The Charge of Furnishing Poison to Homestead Being Heard.

The trial of Hugh F. Dempsey of the Knights of Labor on a charge of furnishing poison for use on the non-union workmen in the Homestead mill, has been in progress all week. The prosecution closed on Tuesday and the defense opened on Wednesday. It is expected the case will be concluded by next Monday.

The testimony presented for the prosecution was strong and direct. In addition to the confession of Gallagher, one of the cooks who claims Dempsey gave him powders to use in the coffee and food, there was much evidence from men who were made sick, several of whom have not entirely recovered yet. Chemist A. E. Hunt testified that he found croton oil and arsenic in the stools of one of the men who died after eating in the mill. The defense, in addition to making a general denial of all the charges, is undertaking to show that diarrhœa was common in Homestead, out of the mill as well as in it.

Another Steubenville Fire.

STEUBENVILLE, Jan. 18.—The young ladies' seminary on South High street was badly damaged by fire this morning. Mrs. O. M. Sanford, wife of a Pittsburgh newspaper man, and two children were almost suffocated before they were rescued. John Rupp and William Byrne, the Pittsburghers charged with burning their saloon the other day, were this morning sent to jail for trial in default of $5,000 bail each.

Mr. Herman Hicks
Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year
Caused by
Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparil

PRAISE FOR HAYES.

Eulogies of the Ex-President Spoken in Both Houses of Congress.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S KIND WORDS.

Democrats in the Lower House Unite in Generous Tribute.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The chaplain of the senate, in his opening prayer this morning, referred to the death of ex-President Hayes. He said: "We bless Thee for all who are inspired with high ideals and are filled with earnest endeavor to serve their fellow men. We thank Thee for the life so true, so pure, so faithful, so well rounded; moulded, as we believe, after the pattern of the eternal life and the faith of our Lord Jesus Carist."

As soon as the journal of yesterday was read, Mr. Sherman arose and said:

"Mr. President, it becomes my painful duty to announce to the senate the death of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, at Freemont, O., last evening at 11 o'clock. By the usage of the senate heretofore, when distinguished persons who have been president of the United States have died during the session of the senate, that fact has been formally noted.

HIS HIGH CHARACTER.

"Ex-President Hayes held high and important positions during his life, having been a member of congress, a gallant and distinguished Union soldier during the war, three times governor of the State of Ohio and President of the United States. He was a man of unblemished character, against whom no word of reproach could be uttered. Personally I knew him well, and I feel a personal sense of sorrow that he is taken from us. He was a man of great ability, greater than he sometimes displayed in his public action, because he was always honest, always courteous and kind to every person who approached him, always generous to friend and foe. He had no sympathy with hatred or malice. I therefore simply make the motion, which is usual on such occasions, that the senate do now adjourn in respect to the memory of the deceased."

The motion was agreed to and the senate adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Haynes, a Democrat, who represents the town and district in which ex-President Hayes lived, and which he once represented on the floor of the house, announced to the house in feeling language the intelligence of the death of the ex-president and eulogized him as a citizen, a soldier and a statesman.

TRIBUTES FROM CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, who served with Mr. Hayes in the Thirtieth congress, spoke in the highest terms of the ability, patriotism and fidelity of the deceased. Messrs. J. D. Taylor, Enochs and Outhwaite of Ohio and Curtis of New York paid tribute to the character of the ex-president. After further remarks by Messrs. Storer, Owens, Doan, Holman and Pattison, the house, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

In the supreme court of the United States this afternoon Attorney General Miller, addressing the court, said:

"It is my painful duty to announce to the court the death of Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of the United States. At his home in Fremont, O., after a brief illness, at the ripe age of three score years and ten, this eminent public servant last night passed from the life that now is unto the life hereafter. This is not the time for eulogy, yet I am constrained to say that in his death the country has lost one who was a good citizen, a good president, and, above all, a good man."

The chief justice responded: "The court receives the announcement of the death of ex-President Hayes with the sensibility due to his eminent public services and his private virtues, and as a mark of respect to his memory will now adjourn until to-morrow at the usual hour."

SHERMAN SPEAKS FURTHER.

Senator Sherman was perhaps more intimately associated with ex-President Hayes than any other senator, and as a member of his cabinet was officially associated with his administration. After the senate had adjourned he said:

"I knew him as well, perhaps, as any one man can know another. He was always fair and just to friend and foe, and sometimes failed to say no when it would have been better for him to have done so, because of his disposition to oblige every one.

"The South should feel profoundly grateful to him, for with infinite courage he extended to the white men of that section an opportunity to reorganize their States at a time when they had been bitterly unjust to him. The death of ex-President Hayes comes to me like a sudden blow. I expected him to become my guest at the inauguration of the incoming president. He certainly had no expectation of death and made arrangements for the future with confidence and cheerfulness. But I believe that he was as well prepared for death as human nature will permit any of us to be."

VIEWS OF SENATOR BRICE.

Senator Brice said: "As a Democrat I criticized with much hate and great feeling the conduct and course of affairs by which, in 1876 and 1877, he became president, but the warmth and kindliness, the fairness and tenderness of the ex-president were such that I was never able to feel any sense of resentment against him individually. I was, with his other Ohio friends, proud of his record, his bravery and ability as a soldier, his noble and faithful service as a member of congress, his dignified, judicious and satisfactory handling of affairs as governor of Ohio, and of his temperate management of his administration as president, an administration which I can now see softened the asperities growing out of the civil war and led to that perfect union, the blessings of which we are now enjoying."

The death of ex-President Hayes was received quietly by members of the house. Time had mellowed the passion growing out of the fierce political contest which ended in Mr. Hayes's elevation to the presidency. The members of the Ohio delegation, nearly every one of whom was personally acquainted with the ex-president, spoke kindly of him. It was recalled by Democratic members that they had never heard Mr. Hayes make a political speech since he left the White House.

FEELING OF OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Representative Outhwaite said: "The Democrats of Ohio always regarded him as a conscientious man, a patriotic man and a man devoted to the interests of his State and country. His record as a soldier in the war for the union was one of the best, and his administration as president was pure, patriotic and always for the best interests of the country."

Mr. Burrows of Michigan said: "President Hayes deserves and will hold an honorable place in the history of this country. In civil and military life he discharged every trust with fidelity, and when occasion required exhibited a reserved power and courage equal to any emergency. I was a member of the house when he was president, and I call to mind the efforts made at that time to coerce him into the approval of measures which did not command his judgment by attaching them to appropriation bills, and then threatening to withhold supplies for the support of the government unless he would yield. He promptly vetoed all such measures, resenting what he regarded as an indignity to the executive, and stood as firm as a rock in times of high political excitement, and exhibited a courage and patriotism in his high office equaled only by his unquestioned valor on the field. Since his retirement from the presidency his life has been an example of dignity and modesty worthy of emulation. His comrades will especially feel his loss, for he was their comrade to the last."

HOOSIERS UNRECONCILED.

Their Senate Refuses to Adjourn Out of Respect to Hayes.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Democratic senators remembered to-day the swindling of Mr. Tilden out of the presidency in 1876, as was evidenced in the Indiana State senate. An adjournment was refused to do honor to the memory of Mr. Hayes. The following was offered:

"Resolved, That the senate of Indiana learns with regret of the death of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, and therefore be it

"Resolved, That the president of the senate appoint a committee to draft suitable resolutions of respect over the late president, and in respect to his memory when the senate adjourns that it adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow."

Objection was made to the resolution in this shape, and the adjournment clause was taken off. The first part of the resolution then passed, and Senators Boyd, Ellison and McDonald were chosen a committee on memorial.

Later on Senator Loveland offered a resolution that when the senate adjourns that it adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow in respect to the late President Hayes. He spoke in support of his resolution, saying that this was but the usual tribute of respect paid to those who had been chosen by the people to the highest office in the nation.

Senator Kern interrupted with the remark, "He had never been chosen president of the United States by the people."

Senator Loveland resented this as ghoulish, considering that Mr. Hayes was now cold in death. He said that a number of senators on the other side had made unseemly remarks which he could not at all understand. Senator Magee submitted that the senator had no right to make such a sweeping charge against senators without naming them.

"The senator asks the senate to adjourn," said Senator Magee, "before the memorial exercises have taken place. Mr. Hayes had been forgotten, and his death is merely a revival of the fact that he ever existed." He held that the motion was out of order, and it was so decided by the lieutenant governor, who occupied the chair.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

Large Committee Appointed to Attend the Funeral.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Ex-President Hayes was a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion from its organization. He was its first commander and held the office four years, until he was succeeded by General W. T. Johnson. General Cox has designated the following to represent the commandery at the funeral: Major Wm. McKinley, governor of Ohio; General R. P. Kennedy, General M. F. Force, General B. R. Cowan, General M. D. Leggett, General James Barnett, Captain John M. Lemmon, Lieutenant Colonel R. I. Nye, Major J. L. Botsford, Major W. R. Thrall, Major T. M. Turner, General W. H. Enoch, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Corbin, United States army; General John G. Mitchell, General John S. Casement, General J. Warren Keifer, General C. C. Walcott, General W. H. Raynor, General A. C. Voris, General W. T. Sanderson, Lieutenant E. S. Wilson, Major W. D. Bickham, Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Nesbitt, General A. V. Rice, Major H. K. Cushing, Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Warnock and H. S. Buckland.

The commander requests all other companions who can attend to join this committee. Arrangements have been made to send the usual floral tribute of the cammandery in time for the funeral.

At the time of his death General Hayes was commander-in-chief of the commandery-in-chief, and at the request of the recorder-in-chief, General Cox has appointed Colonel Cornelius Cadle to represent the commandery-in-chief at the funeral.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Body Will Lie in State To-Morrow—Condolence Telegrams.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 18.—The news of the death of ex-President Hayes was received this morning by the citizens with great sorrow. The whole city is in mourning and flags are at half mast. The arrangements for the funeral have been placed in the hands of Colonel H. S. Buckland of this city. The funeral will be held Friday at 2 o'clock. Rev. S. W. Bashford of the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware will conduct the services.

Hundreds of telegrams of condolence have been received, including messages from the President, members of the present cabinet, members of the Hayes cabinet, Governor Pattison, ex-Governor Foraker, Bishop Leonard of Cleveland and many army and political friends. Grover Cleveland sent a message from Lakewood, saying: "I desire to express my heartfelt sympathy with you and those who mourn with you in the household made desolate by the death of your beloved and honored father."

Governor McKinley has decided to order in attendance at the funeral a regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery, and the President will be represented by four members of the cabinet. Colonel Buckland said that on Friday the general will lie in state from early morning in order to permit the citizens to view his remains in the morning and the visiting guests in the afternoon.

The President's Order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At a special meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, an executive order, signed by the President, was issued. It recites the death, public services and private virtues of ex-President Hayes and orders the federal buildings draped in mourning for 30 days. Public business will be suspended on the day of the funeral. Suitable military and naval honors will be rendered that day. Secretaries Foster, Noble and Rusk and Postmaster General Wanamaker will proceed to Fremont as representatives of the President.

An Army of Ailments

Lies in ambush for persons who postpone reforming a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels. For unhealthful conditions of these organs, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a sovereign remedy, and against the ills to which they give rise an adequate defense. Be on time if you are troubled with indigestion, liver complaint or constipation. The bitters will cure these, as well as malarial, nervous and kidney ailments.

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

HARMONY REIGNED.

State Chairman Wright and Secretary Nead Re-Elected Yesterday.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Edward Murphy Talks About His Attitude to Cleveland.

POLITICAL NEWS OF INTEREST.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The meeting of the Democratic State committee to-day was not only largely attended, but was marked by great harmony. Not the least opposition was developed to the re-election of Chairman Wright and Secretary Nead, and both were chosen by acclamation. All but three districts in the State were represented by either members or substitutes. Mr. Wilhere of Philadelphia presided at the meeting immediately prior to the re-election of Mr. Wright, and E. Gaw Flannigan of Philadelphia highly complimented Mr. Wright for his skillful management of the late campaign in this State. Patrick Foley of Pittsburgh said he had come in the expectation of having a fight, but the kind words spoken in eulogy of Mr. Wright had knocked out all his combativeness.

Mr. Wright after his election congratulated the committee on the election of Mr. Cleveland. The Democratic vote of this State was not what was desired, but there was reason for congratulation in the reduced Republican majority. This result was reached by very little organization and practically no funds. In view of the fact that the Chicago convention had the boldness to call Republican protection a fraud, the gain of the Democratic party was particularly gratifying. It showed that education had done its work even in Pennsylvania. If such a plank had been placed in the platform four years ago the Republican majority in the State would have run into the hundreds of thousands. He urged the adoption of means to fully organize the State and good results would follow. In order to reach this end he proposed to raise a campaign fund, which he said every Democrat should contribute. The driving of the headquarters of the party from pillar to post was deprecated, and the suggested fund he thought would make it permanent.

As the committee was not prepared at this early day to fix the time and place of meeting of the State convention, Mr. Kane of Montgomery offered a resolution, which was adopted, empowering the executive committee to attend to the matter. Mr. Shearer of Cumberland submitted a petition for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the feasibility of paying a salary to the chairman of the committee, but Mr. Wright declared it out of order. For the purpose of harmonizing the rules of the committee with the requirements of the Baker ballot law, Charles M. Donnelly of Philadelphia offered a resolution authorizing the executive committee to make all necessary modifications. The resolution was adopted after the incorporation of an amendment requiring the changes to be submitted to all the members of the State committee.

John Jiles of Pittsburgh offered a resolution, which was referred to the executive committee, providing for the election of members of the committee from counties having more than one senator the first week in January. He followed this proposition with a resolution declaring the seating of William H. Andrews to be without precedent in the State, subversive of good government and revolutionary in its character, and protesting against the means and methods that were used to unseat Mr. Higby, Democrat. The resolution was adopted with an amendment commending the effort of certain Republicans to secure the admission of the Democratic member. Mr. Flannigan offered a resolution, which was adopted with enthusiasm, extending the congratulations of the committee to Mr. Harrity and to the Democracy of the country on the magnificent victory of 1892—"a victory of the common people of the land."

DR. IKIRT INTERVIEWED.

He Feels the Political Pulse at Washington and Reports His Diagnosis.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Dr. Ikirt, congressman-elect from the Eighteenth Ohio district, has been here a couple of days familiarizing himself with the lay of the legislative land and getting acquainted with his future colleagues in the house. In a talk with THE POST correspondent to-day the doctor said he found among members a general belief that there would not be an extra session in the spring, unless definite assurances could be obtained from a majority of those who would be members of the Fifty-third congress that if an extra session were called it would adjourn, without attempting any legislation, as soon as an organization had been effected by the election of a speaker and the appointment of a committee. But whether there was an extra session in the spring or not, no doubt seemed to be felt that congress would be assembled in September so as to begin work on the tariff and other important matters. The doctor said it appeared to be agreed that the only thing which would force an extra session in the spring would be the discovery that the treasury was in very bad shape, and that means would have to be taken without delay to increase the revenues. He had no doubt there was a shortage in the treasury, but whether it was serious enough to require the calling of an early extra session remained to be seen.

Dr. Ikirt's inquiries regarding the chances of silver legislation at this session led him to believe there was not much hope of anything being done. While everyone seemed to favor the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act, the difficulty was, no agreement could be reached satisfactory to the silver men as to what should be substituted for that act. He doubted very much if the Republicans of the senate were acting in good faith in their attempt to repeal the Sherman act. Their announcement that it could be done if 10 Democrats would vote with them was very transparent. A simple repeal of the Sherman act would place silver in the worst position it had ever been in, and it was in the last degree unlikely that 10 Democratic senators could be found who would vote to stop the purchase of silver unless a fair substitute were at the same time adopted.

As to the tariff Dr. Ikirt said he believed, from all he had heard, that the next congress would make a thorough revision on conservative Democrats lines. No remodeling of the McKinley bill would be attempted. That measure would be wiped out altogether and a tariff substituted which, while not reducing the revenues (for they could not be reduced under the present rate of government expenditures), would take the taxes from the necessaries of life and place them on the luxuries. He also found a strong sentiment in favor of an income tax, which he himself firmly believed in as a measure likely to relieve the burdens of the masses and place them on those who were better able to bear them. Dr. Ikirt left here for New York to-night.

EDWARD MURPHY SPEAKS.

He Praises Hill and Says Cleveland Will Be Supported by the Machine.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The publication in a morning paper, always considered close to the anti-Cleveland element of the Democratic party, of an interview with the new senator-elect, Edward Murphy, has aroused a great deal of interest in political circles. In this utterance Mr. Murphy practically gives all the credit for Democratic success in this State to Senator Hill. It does not contain a word about the political strength of the president-elect during the late campaign, nor does it give any assurance of supporting him unless this shall come through the senior senator as representing the party organization in the State.

This utterance, even if nothing else was known of the matter, is looked upon as setting at rest the reports heretofore sedulously put forth about a disagreement between Senator Hill and the party management and a determination on the part of the latter to go into business on their own account. It also settles the question heretofore raised about a disagreement between Hill and Croker, the report of which was a wonder for a single day last week.

The following is the interview in question had with Mr. Murphy at his home in Troy:

"Would you mind telling the people what foundation there is for the story that you and Senator Hill propose to antagonize the coming administration?"

"Those who say that of me do not believe it. They do not believe what they say. They know to the contrary. My record shows what I will do. Who says Senator Hill and I intend to antagonize in any way a Democratic administration? Has he said so? Have I said so? Has a single word fallen from Senator Hill's lips or mine to that effect? Have Senator Hill's friends said it? From one end of the State to the other has there been found anybody enjoying Senator Hill's personal confidence who has made such a prediction?"

"But his enemies say—" began the reporter.

"Yes," continued Mr. Murphy, "his enemies say so. The men who have sought to cripple him in every struggle for Democratic supremacy in this State, which has resulted for the first time in years in giving the party both senators in congress, pretend to tell the people what his plans are, but remember Senator Hill never speaks through the mouths of his enemies. Senator Hill never opposed anything Democratic in his life. He would not know how to do it. His training has not been in that direction. So far he has devoted the best years of his life to opposing Republican administrations. Oppose the administration! Why, he helped elect it. He did more than any other man in the country toward it, because he was in a position to do more. Have you forgotten the situation of the canvass when he made the speech of all the great speeches of the campaign at Brooklyn? Can it have escaped your recollection how the Democratic prospects improved from that moment? How it persuaded men to go to work as they never had before in their lives, and to keep it up until victory was ours?

"Senator Hill understood and intended the effect of that speech, as he did that of the other masterly speeches which he delivered in this State whenever the State committee advised him it was necessary. And it is the height of absurdity to assert that he even dreamed of antagonizing an administration which he helped to elect. In the fullness of time the Democracy of the nation will have a chance to determine the value of the mutterings of those who day by day misrepresent Mr. Hill's intentions, and to judge between their Democracy and his.

"Do you anticipate any break in the Democratic party in this State, Mr. Murphy?"

"The enemies of the Democratic party will be disappointed. There will be no break in the Democratic party in the State of New York."

Mr. Cleveland returned to Lakewood yesterday, making no engagements for another visit to the city during the current week, as that his return is not expected. At his office yesterday nobody was able to tell when he would come back, and no appointments were made for him.

Ex-Secretary Bayard left the city to-day for his home. He refused to see newspaper men or to say anything for publication on political questions.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Judge Thurman Speaks of Hayes's Relation to That Controversy.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.—Ex-Senator Thurman, who was a member of the election commission of 1887, by which Rutherford B. Hayes was made president, talked interestingly to-night of the commission and the exciting circumstances that led to its creation in connection with the death of the ex-president. "I was in favor of the commission," said he, "but the decision was a very great surprise and disappointment to me. It seemed to me to be the only way to avoid another civil war. By the terms of its establishment the decision of the commission was irrevocable, but I have always thought that the commission placed Mr. Hayes in an office to which Samuel J. Tilden was elected by the people, and I will die firm in that conviction. Yet I never attached any blame in the matter to Mr. Hayes. I always considered him an honest, well-meaning man. He, no doubt, thought it his duty to accept when the commission decided that he was elected, and probably it was. His administration was such an excellent one, all things considered, and he did so much to heal the wounds caused by the controversy, that my previous high estimation of the man was raised still higher. I have thought well of ex-President Hayes."

CLEVELAND WILL ATTEND.

The President-Elect Starts For Fremont This Evening.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 18.—At a late hour this afternoon Mr. Cleveland decided to attend the funeral of ex-President Hayes at Fremont on Friday. It was not until a late hour this morning that Mr. Cleveland learned of the death of General Hayes, and although he had received no formal invitation to the funeral he immediately telegraphed to Private Secretary O'Brien, who was in New York, to secure a compartment on the Western express, leaving the Central depot in New York, at 10:30 to-morrow, and also to make the necessary preparations for his journey. Mr. Cleveland said he was well acquainted with the late ex-president and had often met him.

Mr. Hayes's death upsets all Mr. Cleveland's plans, as he will be forced to be away from home until Sunday night, or possibly Monday morning.

The Corbitt Sale Closed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The sale of the trotting stock of William Corbitt of San Mateo, Cal., closed to-day. Twenty-seven horses were sold for a total of $45,665, an average of $1,617 22. The total number of horses sold was 69, bringing $105,510, an average of $1,229 13. Rupee brought $9,000 and Vida Wilkes $9,600.

THOSE unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

RAU SCORED THEM HEAVILY.

Pointed Words For the De Lessepses and Eiffel.

HE DEMANDS SEVERE SENTENCES.

Big Disclosure Made by a Clerk Yesterday.

MORE COMPROMISING CHECKS ARE FOUND

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Advocate General Rau, at the Panama trial, continued his address to-day. He said that the defendants could not find shelter under the law of prescription, as the offenses had been committed within the past three years, although they originated earlier. The issue of the lottery bill was a swindle, the reports published contained inaccurate figures, intended to mislead the public and fraudulent underwriting syndicates were formed, for all of which Ferdinand de Lesseps and the other accused were equally responsible. Eiffel was an accomplice in the frauds, secretly receiving money, knowing well that the money he received was part of the proceeds of the swindle.

The advocate general continuing, said that the bad faith of the defendants was manifest throughout the maneuvers which they resorted to. Both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps had made a tour through the provinces with the object of reviving the ardor of the subscribers to the Panama enterprise, and with that purpose they made statements full of lying promises to their hearers. Eiffel, through breaches of trust, had obtained nearly 25,000,000f. His contract with the Panama company had been absolutely valueless so far as any results in work were concernee. Since that contract Eiffel had executed scarcely any portion of the works. He had supplied hardly any material; he had simply embezzled the company's funds. In conclusion, Advocate general Rau demanded severe punishment for the men, who, in order to attract capital, had recourse to every kind of trick and fraud. A fine would not be sufficient punishment. Justice demanded that such crimes should be severely repressed.

The first witness before the parliamentary commission of inquiry to-day was M. Stephane, a clerk in the service of Baron de Reinach's partner, M. Propper. He said that Baron de Reinach had left him a list of the persons compromised in the distribution of Panama money. Among the names on the list were Arene, Devès, Grevy, Roche, Dugue De La Fauconerie, Rouvier, Floquette, Proust, Renault, Barbe, Beral and Thevenet. Several of the names were repeated on the list as the men indicated had received Panama money more than once. The whole list contained the names of more than 100 deputies who had been beneficiaries of the Panama fund. The sums paid to these men varied between 1,000f or 2,000f and 300,000f each. M. Stephane said that he gave the list to M. Clemenceau, who, he thought, could make the best use of it. M. Clemenceau was summoned from the chamber, and denied emphatically that he had ever received any list of compromised deputies from anybody.

The *Debats* says the police have found 300 checks paid by M. Arton, the Panama lobbyist and agent of Baron de Reinach, and indorsed by conspicuous men. It is supposed that most of these checks were drawn in favor of the 104 deputies among which M. Andrieux and M. Arton was commissioned to spend 1,350,000f.

M. Szelkeiy, the Austrian newspaper correspondent whose expulsion from France was ordered by the government, was escorted to the frontier by two policemen to-day and was told that he must never return to France again.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburghers Ask For an Ohio River Commission — Other River News.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Colonel Thomas P. Roberts, Captain James A. Henderson and Captain Harry Brown, the two latter gentlemen representing the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, appeared before the committee on rivers and harbors this morning to secure the appointment of a commission to look after improvements on the Ohio river. Their main object, however, was to protest against the improvements in the river at Logstown as proposed by Major Amos Stickney. "Our idea," said Captain Brown, "is to have a commission composed of practical river men to advise with the engineer in charge of river improvements. We think we know what improvements are needed as well, if not better, than army officers." Representatives Stone and Dalzell of Pittsburgh urged the committee to take favorable action, but judging from the temper of some of the harbor committee the commission will not be recommended.

AT CINCINNATI.

Some Softening of the Ice—No Coal Procurable by Water.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The Ohio and its craft are still locked in ice, and, the weather having turned suddenly colder, are likely to remain so. The temperature today grew very soft, and the snow on the ice melted sufficiently to rot the ice to a considerable extent. It still holds firm, however. Towboats Jennie Campbell and Ben Wood actempted to bring up a barge of coal through the channel cut yesterday by the Hercules Carrel, but when only half the distance had been covered broken ice collected under the barge so that it grounded it and it had to be taken back to the landing. Coal men are now compelled to give up for the present and rely on the railroad arrivals.

The Charley Clarke and her cutter were unable to pump out the Geo. Mathesen with their syphons, and to-morrow the Carrel will attach her 13-inch pump in hopes of saving the boat. The Mary Houston is reported again sinking and likely to go down when the ice breaks from around her. This the insurance company denies, and says she will be put on the docks and repaired when the river opens. She has listed some to starboard again.

Latest reports received at the insurance agency with reference to the Gulding Star are to the effect that she is still steadily settling at both bow and stern, and considered likely to break in two at any time. Efforts are now being made to get the Lady Lee to go to her from Memphis. A number of members of the crew arrived home to-day. A joint meeting of representative from various commercial bodies has been called for next Monday to take action further on the subject of securing a safe ice harbor for Cincinnati.

Captain O. A. Blackburn, T. J. Wood and J. W. Gould left this evening for their homes in Pittsburgh.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18. — [Special.] — River stationary at 5 feet 7 in the canal, 3 feet 3 on the falls and 10 feet 5 below. The weather is warmer with snow. The Hite cut an outlet for loose ice from the ferry dock on this side to the chute on the falls, and is now working on the other side. Advices from below say the river is frozen almost all the way to Cairo. Carts and coal wagons continue to haul coal from ice-bound boats and barges. Coal is beginning to come in by rail in large quantities.

Rising at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The weather is colder, with heavy snow. The river is 7 feet 2 and rising. The annual meeting of the St. Louis, Naples and Peoria Packet Company elected Henry Lighe president, Turner Irons vice, Wm. Lighe superintendent, and Charles Berkely secretary and treasurer. The crew of the Paducah arrived home.

No Help For the Guiding Star.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—No help has been sent from here to the Guiding Star, boat owners being afraid to venture out in the ice. The cargo of the Guiding Star is worth $75,000, and is mainly in the hold, which is filled with water. The lower deck is dry, but the boat is in bad shape.

An Opening at Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Warmer, with light snow. The Ohio is open from the bridge to Newberry. A channel has been cut to the mouth of the Little Kanawha, and for the present the Andes, Lizzie Bay and others are safe.

From the Rivers.

PEOPLE are crossing on the ice at Cincinnati.

THE H. E. Pierpoint is frozen up in the third pool.

MORE trouble is feared from gorges at Cincinnati.

LOWER Ohio points are threatened with a coal famine.

ICE has about stopped running out of the Allegheny.

THE I. N. Bunton is lying at the bank in the second pool.

THE Jim Brown is tied up in the lower end of the third pool.

THE river marks at Davis island last night showed 5.6 feet of water.

CAPTAIN B. E. ESPLIN had his master's license renewed yesterday.

THE Acorn and Little Fred are in winter quarters in the second pool.

THE thermometer at Morganstown stood at 20° below zero Tuesday night.

THE ice in the "Yough" is said to be thicker than it has been for years.

THE iron-hulled Conway has been doing good work in the ice at Cincinnati.

WHEN the towboat men get their "bull-dozers" at work in the pools the ice will fly.

THE Harry Brown will aid in protecting the coal fleet at Louisville when the ice breaking occurs.

THERE has been no advance in the price of coal at Memphis and a scarcity of fuel there is not feared.

WORK at the Jeffersonville boat yards has been suspended for awhile on account of the extreme cold weather.

THE coal men will make a determined effort to break up the ice in the pools and prevent gorges when a thaw occurs.

WORK on the new Beaver dam has been stopped from cold weather. Operations there will not be resumed before spring.

CAPTAIN ALEX. MONTGOMERY has succeeded in getting 3,000 bushels of coal out of his sunken barges at Willow Grove. He will save 15,000 bushels altogether.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR JOHN W. FEHRENBATCH is in Washington city attending the board of inspectors' meeting. He will be absent until the middle of February.

THE Ohio is now frozen up from Pittsburgh to Cairo. Thousands of dollars have been lost by rivermen since the freeze-up occurred, and the damage from gorges and floods is not yet passed.

Stages of Water.

The river marks at different points on the Allegheny and Monongahela showed the following stages of water yesterday: Brownsville, 4 feet 9 inches, stationary, clear; Rice's Landing, 4 feet 10 inches, stationary, cloudy; Lock No. 4, 6 feet 7 inches, falling, cloudy; Parker, 7 feet, falling, clear; Oil City, river frozen, clear.

A COLD LEADS

Its Victim Direct to Consumption.

There are three roads which lead from health to consumption. Over one of these roads pass all of that great multitude of people who die every year of consumption. Each route begins with health and happiness and ends with disease and death. They are described as follows: First road, a slight cold—neglected—settles in the head or throat—chronic catarrh—extends to the lungs—consumption—death. Second road, a slight cold—neglected—cough—settles on the lungs—cough gradually growing worse—consumption—death. Third road, a cold—neglected—settles in the throat—hoarseness—short breath—consumption—death.

Thousands have just started on one of these roads, all of whom could be easily cured by Pe-ru-na; thousands more are half way to the fatal end of one of these roads who are still curable by a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na; and yet other thousands are near the end whose last days would be made more bearable and hope of recovery more probable by commencing Pe-ru-na without delay.

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O., for a free copy of their latest publication, the Illustrated Ills of Life, a complete treatise on catarrh and all chronic dieases of the lungs.

LEGAL STEERERS.

Chairmen of the Leading Senate and House Committees.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—Western Pennsylvania senators who have been made chairmen of committees are: Mitchel of Jefferson county, pensions and gratuities; Steel of Allegheny, insurance; Lemon of Allegheny, canals and inland navigation; Crawford of Venango, centennial affairs; Brown of Westmoreland, compare bills; Banuon of McKean, accounts, and Frain of Mercer county, library. Speaker Thompson also announced the house standing committees to-day. Marshall is chairman of appropriations, Nesbit of insurance, Stewart of library, Lemon of militia, and Lafferty of municipal corporations.

Other Western Pennsylvania chairmen of house committees are: Patterson of Washington, compare bills; Lawrence of Washington, congressional apportionment; Burdick of McKean, corporations; James of Venango, counties and townships; Seanor of Indiana, geological survey; Butterfield of Erie, public buildings, and Cochrane of Armstrong, vice and immorality.

A Bill to Admit Utah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house committee on territories to-day without a division ordered favorably reported the bill enabling Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with other States.

IMPROPER and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific Hall's Hair Renewer.

NEW LEGISLATION WANTED.

Recommendations by the National Board of Trade.

IMMIGRANT AND QUARANTINE LAWS.

Convention of the National League For Good Roads.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS DISCUSS DIVORCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The national board of trade to-day agreed to abolish the executive committee. A resolution by the Scranton board of trade condemning diverse systems of legislation in the several States, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. How of Chicago the proposition suggesting amendments to the interstate commerce law, recommended by the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, the Chicago and New York boards of trade and the St. Louis Merchants' exchange, were referred to a committee consisting of one from each body proposing the changes.

The regulation of immigration, proposed by the New York and Chicago boards of trade and the Boston Merchants' Association, was referred. The proposition submitted by the New York board of trade recommending the passage of bills now pending to register and protect trade marks, was adopted.

Resolutions proposed by the Milwaukee chamber of commerce and the Philadelphia board of trade recommending the passage by congress of the Torrey bankruptcy bill were unanimously passed.

The New York board of trade offered a resolution recommending the passage of the tonnage bill or some similar measure, having for its object the fostering of the merchant marine. Mr. Raymond of Detroit opposed the passage of the resolution on the ground that Great Britain does not pay bounties for sailing ships nor to any steamers other than those built on plans approved by the admiralty, so as to be available for government use in case of necessity. Such a course by this government Mr. Raymond approved, and he stated in conclusion that as a result of the election in November, under the next administration the necessity for a tonnage bill would disappear.

Mr. Bacon of Milwaukee opposed the resolution on the ground that the business of the whole country should not be burdened for the benefit of any special interest.

The resolution was finally adopted, with all reference to the tonnage bill stricken out, and reading as follows: "Resolved, That every legitimate means to foster our merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce should be adopted by congress."

At the afternoon session the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the national board of trade hereby recommends the strict enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States, and further recommends that those laws be so amended as to require from every immigrant desiring to come to the United States a certificate from the authorities of the town or district where he or she resides that he or she is a person of good moral character, has never been convicted of crime, has never been a public charge, and is of industrious habits and capable of taking care of himself or herself, such certificates to be countersigned by the nearest United States consul. Said consul shall also be required to ascertain and certify as to the illiteracy of the immigrant and the purpose of the individual seeking residence in this country to become a good and loyal citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That the national board of trade recommends the establishment of national quarantine regulations.

The following resolution proposed by the Louisville board of trade gave rise to a spirited discussion, lasting nearly all the afternoon:

"Resolved, That the forced withdrawal from bond, by payment of tax or exportation, of distilled spirits is detrimental to commercial, financial and manufacturing interests of the country."

A motion to lay on the table was carried on a division by a vote of 60 to 51, but before the vote was announced unanimous consent was given for the Louisville delegation to withdraw the proposition.

The committee appointed to formulate a proposition expressing the views of the board upon the necessity for amending the interstate commerce law reported, recommending seven amendments, and asked immediate action, but the board made their consideration the first order of business in the morning and then adjourned.

LEAGUE FOR GOOD ROADS.

State and National Aid For Better Highways to Be Asked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The convention of the National League for Good Roads met again this morning. It was resolved that, so far as possible, the business of road building should be separated from partisan action, that the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the several States should make a specialty of thorough instruction, scientific and practical, in the construction and maintenance of good roads, and that this was a proper subject for the agricultural experiment stations supported by congressional appropriations.

The committee on legislation recommended that application be made to congress for a charter for the league, and that in the meantime an organization be made under a charter from one of the States. It also recommended that an appropriation of $15,000 be asked of congress to enable the secretary of agriculture to make a general inquiry into the condition of highways in the United States. Both reports were adopted.

Woman Suffragists Discuss Divorce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At the woman suffrage convention to-day Mrs. Long spoke of the work of the association in Illinois and was followed by Mrs. Blynn on the work in California. Mrs. Pickler of South Dakota spoke particularly of the lax divorce laws of her State and said that the State suffrage association had taken up the matter and would urge upon the State legislature a modification of the laws so as to render the obtaining of divorce less easy.

DRILLING IN THE SAND.

The Oil Fields Scored a Few Disappointments Yesterday.

McDonald drilling yesterday did not develop any big wells to increase the small production which has been reported from that section for the past week. A few wells were in the sand and fair returns were expected in some instances, but results were on the whole of a decidedly disappointing character. The field output was 16,000 barrels and the stock was estimated to have been 42,500 barrels.

The report that the Devonian Oil Company had drilled in a gusher at McDonald No. 4 proved an exaggeration. The well got a fair showing and indications seem to have formed the slight foundation for the rumor. The Devonian's Elliott No. 10 had a production of about 14 barrels hourly yesterday. It is not through the fifth.

The Wheeling Gas Company has a fishing job at George No. 1 which will prevent the drillers from finishing it this week. Gillin No. 2 may get the fifth Saturday.

The Peoples Gas Company will start drilling at Dixon No. 160 to-day or to-morrow

WE TOLD YOU SO!

Senator Quay Had Everything His Own Way in the Caucus Yesterday.

146 REPUBLICANS VOTED FOR HIM.

Representative Moore of Chester Was the Only Absentee.

DALZELL GOT 18 VOTES AND GOBIN 1.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—Only one Republican in the Pennsylvania legislature had the courage to-day to record his opposition to the action of the caucus of that party in nominating M. S. Quay for United States senator. The man who enjoys this distinction is Representative Moore of Chester county, who glories in his vote, and says that if the Republican members had voted their convictions, instead of bowing to the behests of the machine, two-thirds of them would have supported another person than Quay.

The caucus was not particularly eventful, except for the fulsome flattery of Quay by Representative Niles of Tioga and the keen thrusts hurled at him by Representative Riter of Philadelphia, who voted for Dalzell, but soon afterward seconded a motion to make Quay's unanimous. George Handy Smith, a warm friend of Quay, presided at the caucus, and endeavored to teach the mildly-rebellious members the importance of loyalty to the candidate who might be nominated, and to scare them into his support by picturing the horrors of "free trade."

THE TARIFF LUGGED IN.

"The disaster that happened the country at the last election," said Smith, "should solidify the Republicans of every State. The claims raised against the tariff undoubtedly contributed much to the success of the Democratic party, and the party, if consistent, should repeal the tariff as soon as they have the power to do so, in order that those who have been duped into the policy of free trade may have an opportunity to see their mistake."

After a ripple of applause the chair asked if the decks were clear, and set the caucus in motion by instructing the sergeant-at-arms to use necessary precautions to preserve order. Chief Clerk Smiley of the senate, and Chief Clerk Voorhees of the house, were made secretaries. Mr. Niles, who seemed to have thrown his political independence to the winds, placed in nomination his candidate in a speech replete with laudations of the junior senator after he had stated that he had left a sick bed in an atmosphere 20° below zero to assist in registering the decree of his constituents. Quay was praised for his political and personal friendships; for his sturdy fidelity to his party, and his matchless leadership, which Niles said had won the presidential election in 1888. The member from Tioga was several times applauded during his speech.

DALZELL NAMED.

Representative Cotton of Allegheny presented the name of John Dalzell. He said he did not propose to detract from the reputation of Quay, but his candidate was also a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, whose name was equally as well known as that of Quay. After giving a hurried sketch of the public life of Dalzell, he described him as a modern Columbiad. Mr. Cotton received applause, but not as pronounced as that which greeted the naming of Quay.

Considerable merriment was created by the reading of a telegram from George W. Childs, in which he protested against being named as a candidate for United States senator, and declared that he would not accept if he were unanimously chosen. Senator McCreary of Erie then seconded Quay's nomination, after which Mr. Riter caustically referred to Quay's candidacy. He said he wanted him defeated and looked forward to his apparent certain election with grave disappointment. Pennsylvania's interests should be defended in the United States senate by her own senators and not by senators from other States. "I believe," continued Mr. Riter, "that Pennsylvania should not have silent men in that body, but men who will advocate her interests and defend her policy. A politician is least needed in the senate and a statesman is most required." Dalzell was mentioned as the man to fill the bill and Mr. Riter concluded amid slight applause.

THE VOTE.

Mr. Cessna of Bedford also said kind words of Dalzell, but added that political independence should cease when the caucus had registered its decree. Congressman Robinson's name was withdrawn by Representative Garvin of Delaware, which enabled the three members from that county to vote for Quay. Senator Baker of Delaware followed with the announcement that he would support Senator Gobin for United States senator. This ended the oratory and voting was begun.

John Dalzell was supported by the following named senators: Flinn, Steel and Upperman, and Representatives Ritter of Philadelphia; Lemon, Mackrell, Lafferty, Culbertson, Weaver, Cotton, Wilson, Richey and Stewart of Allegheny; Cessna and Smith of Bedford; Kennedy and Losch of Schuylkill, and Anderson of Washington. Senator Baker voted for Gobin. Representative Moore of Chester was not present, because he wished an excuse for voting against Quay in the house. The vote for Quay was 146, for Dalzell 18 and for Gobin 1.

Chairman Smith decided that Quay was nominated for senator. Mr. Flinn moved to make the nomination unanimous. Representative Ritter seconded the proposition, and not a voice opposed it.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic senatorial caucus was presided over by Senator Brown of York, and Senator Ross's name was presented by Dr. Markley of Montgomery, who had canvassed all the Democratic members of the legislature in the interest of his friend, and had secured promises of support from nearly two-thirds of them. Senator Ross had no opposition in the caucus.

Dave Martin, the big-little boss of Philadelphia, managed the Quay machine. Two members of the Allegheny county delegation, called on Martin this morning and stated that as Quay was going to have a walkover they wanted to vote for Dalzell, merely as a compliment. "No," said Martin, "we want Quay to get as many votes in the caucus as possible, to demonstrate to the country that the Republican party is loyal to its leaders." Among the other leaders present were Charles Porter, chairman of the Philadelphia committee; C. L. Magee, who dropped in; State Chairman Reeder, Frank Willing Leach and a long string of leaders from all over the State.

QUAY ELECTED.

For the United States ...atorship Was 82.

PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—In the house ... received 132 votes, Ross 66; Dalzell 1 (cast by Moore of Chester), and Secretary Harrity 1, Lennon of Lehigh voting for the latter. In the senate Quay received 33 votes, Ross 14 and Congressman Mutchler 1, given by Rapsher of Carbon. Boyer, Lytle, Marshall, Wherry and Skinner having been appointed the committee on rules in the house.

Representative Moore says his constituents will sustain him in voting against Quay, although Quay received a large majority at the primaries in Delaware county. His position, he says, was well understood by his people, and was not in conflict with the convention which nominated him. If he had been instructed to vote for Quay he would have promptly resigned.

THEY RECEIVE THE NEWS.

Both Quay and Dalzell Heard What They Expected.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Quay was at the capitol early to-day, although he has not been feeling well for some days. He complained of pains in his head and is again troubled with insomnia. Telegrams from Harrisburg giving the result of the senatorial caucus began to reach the senator in bundles early this afternoon, and the announcements they contained, though not unexpected, seemed to give the senator a good deal of satisfaction. When seen by THE POST correspondent Quay would say nothing about the result of the senatorial caucus except that "it spoke for itself."

Mr. Dalzell first learned of the result of the caucus from THE POST correspondent. He did not seem to be at all surprised, and received the news cheerfully, though it is understood he expected a larger vote. He declined to say anything for publication regarding the matter.

IN MANY STATES.

Senators Chosen in Some and Others Enjoy Deadlocks.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 17.—The vote in the two houses on senator resulted: Stockbridge (Rep.) 85, Campau (Dem.) 36, Belding (Pop.) 5.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 17.—James R. Hawley (Rep.) was chosen United States senator to-day at a joint legislative session.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The houses of legislature to-day balloted separately for United States senator with the following result: Senate, Edward Murphy, Jr., 17; Frank Hiscock, 12; Whitelaw Reid, 1. Assembly, Murphy, 73; Hiscock, 51.

OLYMPIA, WASH., Jan. 17.—Both branches of the legislature voted to-day in separate session for United States senator to succeed John B. Allen. The vote was as follows: Senate, Allen (Rep.) 15, Turner (Rep.) 9, Griggs (Dem.) 9. House, Allen 34, Turner 17, Griggs 18, Teat (Pop.) 9.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—In the senate to-day the vote for United States senator was, Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep.) 29, P. A. Collins (Dem.) 10. In the house the vote was, Lodge 160, Collins 69, F. A. Shumayn, 1.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 17.—In separate sessions the two houses to day re-elected Senator Cockrell over Chauncey I. Filley, Republican.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 17.—Both houses of the legislature voted separately for senator to-day. The ballot resulted, Paddock (Rep.) 54, Thurston (Rep.) 3, Majors (Rep.) 7, Crouse (Rep.) 5, J. H. Powers (Pop.) 39, Mc-Kighon (Pop.) 4; Morton (Dem.) 2, Boyd (Dem.) 4, and the balance scattering.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 17.—Senator George Gray was to-day re-elected to the senate without opposition.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 17.—The election of senator to-day resulted as follows: Eugene Male, 123; Arthur Sewall, 42.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—In both houses to-day Senator Turpie received the Democratic vote and a majority in each, and the formality of his election will be completed to-morrow. The Republicans voted for Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 17.—The legislature to-day voted in separate houses for senator. The vote stood: W. D. Bate (Dem.) 88, G. W. Winstead (Rep.) 31, A. E. Barrett 2. Senator Bate will be declared elected to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Senator Cushman K. Davis will be re-elected at a joint session of the legislature to-morrow, such joint session being necessary from the fact that on Tuesday neither house had a majority in the senate, although he has a majority of both houses. The vote in the senate was: Davis (Rep.) 20, Merriam (Rep.) 2, Dickinson (Rep.) 1, Scheffer (Rep.) 1, Lind (Rep.) 1, Stuart (Rep.) 1, Lawler (Dem.) 17, Owen (Pop.) 11. In the house the vote was: Davis 67, Clapp (Rep.) 1, Scheffer 1, Stuart 1, Lawler 31, Owen 12.

FOR HOME RULE.

Chicago Irishmen Receive a Letter From Gladstone About It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Chicago Irishmen are to organize a branch of the Irish federation in this city, to be the successor of the Irish National league. The preliminary steps of the new organization were taken yesterday at a meeting at which a number of well-known Irish sympathizers were present. Among them were ex-Judge Moran, W. J. Onahan, Michael Healy, Patrick Dowling, Dr. Bremner, John Cudahy, A. J. Canovan and Timothy Sullivan. Judge Moran presided and Mr. Sullivan was chosen secretary.

A report from John Byrne of the board of the National federation of New York was read: Referring to Mr. Byrne's visit to Gladstone, it said: "Mr. Gladstone honored me with a message of assurance to the friends of home rule in America that home rule would be the leading question in parliament, and that a measure would be framed and he hoped carried. He hoped to see his work accomplished to the peace and prosperity of Ireland and to the advantage of the empire."

He added that he could not, so well as a young man, resist unfriendly attacks or bear the disappointment of desertion, and hoped for the continuance of that friendly and generous sympathy and encouragement from America always so grateful to him. The Chicago branch of the federation is to be completed at a meeting to be held January 29.

A RIVAL TO ST. PETER'S.

Scheme to Erect a $20,000,000 Church in the Holy City.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Cardinal Parocchi has submitted to the pope a scheme for adding another to the Catholic edifices of the country. The scheme is to erect on the Monte Vaniculo a church with a cupola equal in size and effect to that of St. Peter's, to be paid for by contributions of the Catholics throughout the world. Round the sacred edifice it is proposed to group the ecclesiastical colleges of different countries that are now situated in Rome. The further consideration of the proposal will be submitted to a commission of cardinals. The estimated cost is about $20,000,000, and is calculated that its construction would give employment to 14,000 workmen for six years.

IF sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

"THE ONLY" twelve-page paper in the United States for $1 per year—THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST. Renew your subscription.

WONDERS IN ICE.

Frozen Marvels Span the Bosom of Niagara's Foaming Waters.

THE LIKE NOT SEEN FOR YEARS.

Magnificent but Wild and Windy Views From Prospect Point.

PERILOUS TRIP OF A HOTEL CLERK.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

BUFFALO, Jan 18.—The ice bridge at Niagara Falls is one of the most ample and substantial seen for years. Though formed at the outset under rather unfavorable circumstances, it is growing larger and solider every day. The steady zero weather of the past week has filled the upper river with ice, which is pouring over the falls in vast quantities and adding each hour to the jam which is called the "bridge." The process of formation thus goes on, the latest arrival of ice being carried under that which is stationary, and gradually raising the whole up higher and higher. The heavy fall of snow and the clouds of mist from the falls which settle on the top, freezing as fast as they fall, orm a natural cement.

The storm of Tuesday was also a potent factor in the formation of this wonder. It did the work of many ordinary days. The thermometer had remained almost stationary at 5° below zero on that day, while a strong easterly wind came down the river with a biting fury that drove people into houses for protection. Few braved the elements to watch the grand workings of nature in the gorge. The writer started for Prospect point during the afternoon, and though the journey was solitary and made under the most trying circumstances, the scene which presented itself when the point was reached repaid for the hardship.

MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

Looking down from the high point into the great gorge it seemed as if the entire storm had centered there. The wind hurled the great clouds of spray and falling snow in every direction, at times hiding the entire gorge from view. The roar of the falls was drowned in the shrieking of the wind as it rushed with blinding fury through the narrow confines of the solid gorge.

Occasional glimses far below showed the great bridge standing cold and silent, monument to nature's work, constantly increasing in size. Occasionally gusts of wind would send great clouds of spray over the point and would blind the spectator with frozen sleet, which beat against him with a stinging, penetrating iceness, and reaching on over the trees and shrubbery, looked like a forest of ice, weird and spectacular to a degree almost supernatural.

Goat island in the distance, which in the summer time is a bower of green, was a gloomy, sullen ice mound, its luxuriant growth of brush and trees having been transformed into ice-heaps, whose delicate tracings were lost because of the storm and distance.

Over the edge of the Goat island precipice hang huge stalactites of ice like a giant's beard, and gigantic icicles depend from the Canadian and American bluffs. The scenic effects from any point of view are magnificent, and infinitely more attractive is Niagara in her winter garb than when shining resplendent in the noonday summer sun. Photographers have been attracted here from cities miles away, and only a few days ago two daring fellows from Philadelphia, who planted their camera at the foot of the falls under Prospect point, were crushed and nearly killed by the falling of a huge icicle upon them.

A PERILOUS TRIP.

Many parties of tourists from New York and points farther remote have visited Niagara within the past few days to view the ice bridge and its attendant scenery. Some of them had perilous experiences in their foolhardy endeavors to get near the foot of the falls by venturing on the ice. Young Sargent, a clerk at the Cataract house, was one of the party by crossing a smaller ice bridge that had formed abreast of Goat island and extended toward the Canadian shore, under the Biddle staircase, near the table rock. On his return he stated that the grandeur of the scene he witnessed along the shore well repaid him for the danger he underwent. To give an idea of the real danger Sargent passed through, some of the ice, floated off the small section on which he stood, went whirling down until it reached the large ice bridge, when it disappeared under the ice and came out on the other side. Had the young man been caught on one of these pieces his death would have been certain. Three hours after he returned to the shore all the stationary ice which he had traversed broke away, was sucked under the ice bridge and went down stream.

There was a party of New Yorkers at the Prospect house who wanted Sargent to take them out on the route he had made, but when they reached Prospect point they found, instead of the ice, a swift rushing river.

THE LARGEST BRIDGE KNOWN.

The present bridge is one of the largest ever recorded at the falls, and will continue now to grow until a long thaw breaks it up. When that time comes many of the owners of inclined railways and staircases at the foot of the bluffs along the gorge have reason to fear that their slender structures will be swept away.

The formation of an ice bridge is an interesting sight. There must be severe cold weather for a week or two to form the ice of a certain thickness in the river above the falls and on Lake Erie. When the thaw comes the ice breaks up and is carried down over the falls and forms a jam in the gorge. It has generally been the rule that a bridge would not stand unless it began just above the swift water above the whirlpool rapids and builded up toward the falls. The present bridge, however, is formed of the smaller pieces of ice, and extends from a point below the portal of the big tunnel up to the edge of the American falls. It is compactly built and frozen hard. It is thought by the old residents that it will stand. The last bridge was in 1889. Never since the winter of 1855 has there been such a bridge as is formed now. The ice mountain is forming, and coasting parties will soon be using it.

Cease coughing, by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you at once.

KEANE ON MGR. SATOLLI.

He Also Talks of Those Mysterious Stolen Letters Written by Archbishop Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Monsignor Satolli confirms the belief that the pope is seriously displeased at the manner in which his legate to America has been treated by certain ecclesiastics. Bishop Keane, in whom Monsignor Satolli reposes entire confidence, spoke authoritatively. "I have no information whatsoever," said he, "in regard to the alleged protest sent by the archbishop of New York and do not know that the pope's action was occasioned thereby, but I do know that the holy father considers that his legate has not been treated with proper respect; that he feels it keenly, and that he is fully determined to assert the authority of his representative."

"Do you consider that this action is a rebuke to Archbishof Corrigan?" he asked.

"Not of necessity, for the reason that the charges, formulated principally by the press, have not been proven, and because I am not as yet thoroughly convinced that he has ever filed protests. It is, however, a complete justification of Archbishop Ireland. The establishment of what has been aptly termed a supreme court in America, is due to the fact that the holy father, after considering the existing state of affairs in the church, believed this to be the opportunity for establishing his delegation. This has been under advisement for some time past. Transactions in regard to even the minute details, required one month for settlement through the medium of correspondence. As to the powers conferred upon the new legate, any bishop can still go directly to the holy see for consideration of any point at issue, but the probabilities are that all matters pertaining to the church in the United States will hereafter be referred to Mgr. Satolli."

THOSE STOLEN LETTERS.

"Where will be the headquarters of the delegation?"

"Mgr. Satolli will reside in the Catholic university of this city for some months to come, and Washington will certainly be the seat of his delegation."

"In regard to the letters stolen from Rome, have you any information as to how they were obtained?"

"None whatever. This is a remarkable fact, unique in the history of the church. I know positively that letters were stolen and with the intention of doing harm to Archbishop Ireland. Future investigation by the holy see will make plain by whom and at whose instigation the deed was done. It was low thievery to take the letters; it is blackmail to use them as they have endeavored. No, the author of the deed is not necessarily in authority, as servants could have access to them, and bribery is possible. Mgr. Satolli received a letter from the San Francisco Dreing, in which the desire for the negotiation for copies of these letters was expressed. He replied: 'If you have the right spirit as a man and a Catholic send me the originals.' Dreing is an obscure party who is being used as a tool, by whom I cannot positively state. The letters were written by Archbishop Ireland and his friends, and contain nothing which would work detriment to himself, so we are not concerned in the recovery.

"These people have undertaken a bad job," continued the bishop with a degree of warmth, "and have got hold of the wrong man when they endeavor to discredit Archbishop Ireland with the holy see and the American people. The holy father knows his worth, esteems him for his wisdom and piety, and will not be influenced against him."

INFLUENCE ON CORRIGAN.

"Do you think this will result in his elevation to the cardinalate?"

"As to that I can only surmise. I can only guess as to the influence upon Archbishop Corrigan. The statement that spies have been placed upon bishops I am inclined to discredit. None have ever bothered me. The worst feature of this controversy has been the interference of laymen and the use of the press for mendacious articles. Some of the archbishops were greatly opposed to the establishment of a papal delegation here, but now that the holy father has settled upon it, as a matter of course it will be received in the proper spirit."

Dr. O'Gorman's views accorded with those of Bishop Keane. He said the establishment of a papal delegation here was in the nature of a triumph for Archbishop Ireland, and that it would silence talk of "combines" and "foreign interference."

Mgr. Satolli intends to make a tour of the country inspecting the different dioceses in the spring. A telegram states that his annual salary as delegate is to be 30,000 lire, or about $6,000.

GIFTS FOR LEO.

Preparation For the Celebration of His Episcopal Jubilee.

ROME, Jan. 18.—More than 300 associations for receiving gifts made to the pope on his episcopal jubilee have been contributed in various countries, and in Italy there are about 80 committees who receive funds, part of which serve for the obolo and part for the purchase of presents to the pope. Other committees will be formed and there will be at least one for every diocese. It is thought that the offerings will exceed those made on the sacerdotal jubilee, which yielded more than 40,000,000 lire in money, and about 100,000,000 objects for presents.

It is stated that on the occasion of the pope's episcopal jubilee four solemn beatifications will take place, the most remarkable being that of Father Baldinucci, who was formerly attached to the Peeci family at Carpineto. For every saint made at Rome the "postulator of the claim" is obliged to offer to the pontiff a picture representing one of the most remarkable episodes in the life of the beatified. The painter who is commissioned to do the like in this case is studying how he can bring into relief the relations of the new saint with the family who has given to the church a pope in the person of Leo XIII. Father Baldinucci was a Jesuit.

The English pilgrimage to Rome, which the duke of Norfolk has organized in connection with the forthcoming celebration of the Jubilee of Leo XIII., will include many persons of influence and high position who have not heretofore been prominent in undertakings of this nature. The duke will be accompanied by the heads of almost all, if not quite all, the religious houses who have a base of operations in great Britain and Ireland and by many ecclesiastics who occupy a large space in the public eye. All the principal Catholic families in the United Kingdom will be represented in the pilgrimage. What is even more noteworthy is the fact that the pilgrims will not be Roman Catholics only, but will number several high churchmen and ritualists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

R. B. HAYES IS DEAD.

Demise of the 19th President at His Home in Fremont, O.

CAUSE NEURALGIA OF THE HEART.

Two Hours Before Death He Was Thought to Be Doing Well.

SHORT STORY OF HIS BUSY LIFE.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 17.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock to-night.

In an interview held late this evening with Rutherford P. Hayes concerning the condition of his father, your correspondent was informed that the general was then resting quietly. During the day he had passed the long hours attendant on an invalid's lot with more comfort than he had been able to do at any time previous since the attack on Saturday. Dr. F. S. Hilbish was then with the ex-president, to spend the night at his bedside if the case should demand. The sickness had been watched during the day and evening with much interest by the friends of the general, and as is generally the case, many conflicting rumors were afloat; but to-night's interview with Rutherford P. Hayes appeared to reduce the facts to the statement that his condition was practically unchanged.

The members of the family passed the day quietly, remaining at the family residence quite close. Webb Hayes remained with his father almost constantly, only leaving the house a short time during the day. Rutherford P. Hayes is associated with the Fremont Savings bank of this city and spent part of the morning at their place of business. In the afternoon he came downtown, stopping at the telegraph office, presumably to answer some of the many telegrams that are constantly pouring in upon them. During the afternoon Miss Lucy Elliott Keeler, a relative of the Hayes family, spent several hours with them.

The Hayes mansion at 9 to-night was wrapped in silence and darkness, with only the steady glow of the light in the southwest room on the first floor. This room is one occupied by the ex-president. It is the usual sleeping room of General Hayes.

Information of the death was not learned for some time after it occurred, as everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the house. The sudden appearance of Webb Hayes with the announcement that his father had just died proved a shock to all. From Mr. Hayes it is learned that the condition of his father took a sudden change early in the evening and rapid dissolution followed. The members of the Hayes family have all along been exceedingly reticent concerning the condition of General Hayes and the attending physician has also followed the same course.

IN PEACE AND WAR.

Brief Sketch of the Dead Ex-President's Life.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, O., on October 4, 1822. He received an ordinary early school education and later went to an academy at Norwalk. In 1837 he went to school at Middletown, Conn. The next year he matriculated in Kenyon college at Gambier, O. He was the valedictorian of his class on commencement day. He became a law student at Columbus, and in 1845 entered Harvard law school, where he remained two years. On returning to Ohio he located at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, and soon had a good law practice. In 1850 he removed to Cincinnati and opened a law office. Two years later he married Miss Lucy Ware Webb, the daughter of a physician of Chillicothe. In 1858 he was chosen city solicitor of Cincinnati, and the following year became active as a Lincoln man. Before that he had been a warm opponent of slavery, and had always been a Whig.

At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted and was commissioned major of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers of which W. S. Rosecrans was colonel. Major Hayes was promoted in the campaign in West Virginia. He served as judge advocate for a time. In the engagement at South Mountain he was badly wounded, and on his recovery was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the Kanawha division. It was he who forced Longstreet to surrender. In 10 many battles he was engaged in he was distinguished by coolness and courage. For valiant services at Winchester he was brevetted major general. In 1864 he was elected to congress, but did not take his seat till the war was over. In 1867 he was elected governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1869. He was also elected governor in 1875, from which office he went to the White House.

Mr. Hayes first became a national character in 1876, when he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of president, William A. Wheeler being second on the ticket. The events of the exciting Tilden-Hayes campaign and those of the early part of the year following, when the electors of Florida, Oregon, Louisiana and South Carolina were counted by the canvassing board for Hayes, giving him a majority of one, The Democrats held that there had been frauds on the part of the canvassing boards of these States, and that legal Democratic votes had been rejected. Congress passed an act creating the electoral commission, which declared Hayes elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1877. The resumption of specie payment was then chief executive's most prominent action. He became an advocate of civil service reform, separating from some leaders of his party in this issue, and also because he withdrew troops from Southern State houses.

Since Mr. Hayes left the White House he has been in private life at his old home in Fremont, O. He has taken an active part in various reformatory, charitable and educational institutions. He was president of the board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' home, president of the national prison congress and commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In the last few years his hair very rapidly, his hair and full beard having turned as white as snow. His wife who left her mark in the White House by abolishing wine from state dinners, died a few years ago.

WASHINGTON GRAVES ROBBED.

A Confession Secured From a Negro Body Snatcher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Washington correspondent of a morning paper, by representing himself to be the agent of a medical college, interviewed George W. Marlowe, a negro, who is alleged to have been engaged in wholesale grave robbery at the nation's capital. Marlowe said: "During the last year I resurrected and sold 340 subjects. Of these only 140 came from potter's field."

He was asked, "What cemeteries do you get your subjects from?"

"Nearly all of them; but mainly from potter's field, the Congressional, Glenwood and Harmony cemeteries."

"Don't you find the cemeteries well guarded?"

"Yes, but I am always able to procure bodies when they are wanted."

Fifteen dollars per subject is the ruling price to the Washington colleges and $25 for bodies shipped to points outside. In Washington the students pay $18 for each cadaver, leaving a profit of $3 for the demonstrator. Marlow said he supplied the Columbia university, the Georgetown university medical college, the Howard university medical college and the National university medical college.

THE PANAMA TRIAL ENDING.

Speech For the Prosecution by Advocate Rau.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The court room was not thronged when the trial of Charles de Lesseps and his associates was resumed Tuesday. Advocate General Rau opened for the prosecution. He said that out of 300,000,000 of francs first obtained three-fifths had been illegally disposed of. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps had 90 founder's shares assigned to himself, and Cremieux had received a commission amounting to 5,000,000 francs. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in order to sustain his application for power to issue lottery bonds, made false statements and deceived the public by asserting that the canal would be completed in three years. The press was induced by systematic purchase to give its support to the lottery scheme, and fraudulent contracts were made with Eiffel and others. The late Baron Reinach received over 7,000,000 francs. Everybody was bribed who could be reached by bribery, and who had influence that could affect the schemes either favorably or unfavorably. The capital of the company was so laid open to plunderers that 700,000,000 francs were squandered, besides the sums expended in actually carrying out the legitimate objects of the company.

The advocate general went on to state that of 600,000,000 francs not used in operations on the canal, only 250,000,000 had been accounted for by the payment of interest on bonds. The speaker proceeded to analyze and criticise the large sums paid out under the heading of "Remuneration" to the directors of the company, the American committee and other high officials of the company. Nearly 200,000,000 of francs had been paid to contractors. M. Rau declared that the payments made on commission were outrageously high, especially those on the contract given to Eiffel, whom the advocate general blamed severely for accepting a sum of 35,000,000 francs. The speaker declared that the transaction between M. Eiffel and the liquidator of the Panama company was effected by surprise. The books of the company were kept in an irregular manner, and the accounts manipulated after the conclusion of the contract. M. Rau emphasized that newspapers of all shades, their editors, directors and managers had received money, and all sorts of disgraceful transactions were concealed under the head of advertising expenses. The advocate general had not finished his address when the court adjourned.

Deputy Paul de Cassagnac appeared before the parliamentary commission of inquiry and denied that he had accepted bribes from the Panama company. M. Dupuy-Dutemps said he had never believed M. de Cassagnac guilty of handling Panama money. As soon as M. Dupuy-Dutemps resumed his seat M. de Cassagnac said:

"M. Dupuy-Dutemps has spread reports that I received a Panama check, payable only to bearer. I have proofs of this. I deny these reports. They are false and malicious, and I shall demand personal satisfaction from the man who is responsible for them." M. de Cassagnac this evening sent his second to M. Dupuy-Dutemps.

CORRESPONDENTS EXPELLED.

A New Move of the French Authorities—The Mohrenheim Story Denied.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The government has begun a campaign against foreign newspaper correspondents in this city. The ministers have been seriously annoyed from the first by the attacks of English and German newspapers upon the men besmirched by the Panama scandal. Several Paris dailies have suggested that both England and Germany had sufficient dishonesty at home to prevent them from casting stones, were they not so self-righteous. To-day dispatches from Berlin, Buda Pesth and London announced that the insinuations of the *Cocarde* had been transformed by Paris correspondents of newspapers in these cities upon suggestions that either Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, or Count Menabrea, formerly Italian ambassador, had been influenced in favor of the Panama Canal Company by a bribe of 500,000 francs.

Herr Wedel, correspondent for several German dailies, was one of the guilty men, and he was notified that he must leave the country. M. Selche, correspondent of the *Pesti Hirlap*, has been arrested for telegraphing the report in question to Buda Pesth. Several other correspondents have been notified that they will be expelled from Paris for the same offense.

This afternoon M. Ribot called on Baron Mohrenheim and Signor Ressman, successor to Count Menabrea, and apologized to each for the reflections cast upon the honor of the representatives of their sovereigns.

It is reported to-night that papers recently received show conclusively that M. Bansli-Leroy, the deputy now in prison, received repeated bribes from Panama lobbyists.

WILL ARREST ROYALISTS.

Evidence of a Conspiracy Claimed to Have Been Discovered.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—It is reported on excellent authority there is now ample evidence of a royalist conspiracy, and that arrests will be made at an early date. The conspiracy has been hatched in London and Madrid. Royalist influence and funds have had much to do with the recent activity in revolutionary circles in Paris, and it is reported that much of the applause of the Extremist speakers at the Tivoli Vauxhall was furnished by paid royalist claqueurs.

It is not expected that M. Herz will return to France. Of all persons connected with the Panama scandal, he is the most hated and despised. He seems to be without a friend so far as public expression gives indication, and it would be difficult for him to secure an entirely impartial trial. Should Herz remain away he will doubtless be condemned *in contumaciam* and a sentence imposed, to be inflicted at any time that he should be brought within French jurisdiction.

Medicinal Pineapple.

There is a pleasant cure for indigestion that is not generally known. In countries where the price of pineapples is much higher than here the fruit is appreciated at something near its true merit. There are medicinal properties of the highest order in pineapple juice. Dyspepsia can be got rid of by a persistent use of this remedy, and a permanent cure may be effected. In throat diseases and in diphtheria it has seldom failed to give relief.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Try it.

Twelve pages, Ninety-six columns, Every week. One dollar per year. Remit at once. } THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

RUSSIA IS INVOLVED, TOO.

It Is Said Her Minister to France Gets Some Boodle.

A $100,000 SLICE OF THE PANAMA CAKE

That Franco-Russian Alliance Not So Sacred Now.

WAR ON THE PARIS CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Russian ambassador to France is accused of having accepted a bribe of $100,000 from the Panama canal thieves. The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, referring to the matter in the course of a two column cable dispatch, says: Amid the excitement of a trial which now calms down, the Brisson committee, and even the proceedings of M. Franqueville, had been half forgotten; but they are again attracting attention. The most noteworthy incident is the excoriation of M. Jules Roche, late minister of commerce. Owing to M. Franqueville's injuries, the Brisson committee is to hear explanations about the half million supposed to be paid an ambassador. Some of the scandal-loving papers of Paris have at last published the name of M. Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador as the receiver of a Panama bribe, ... as been on every lip for at least 10 ... ys, and all sorts of authorities for the story have been given. It is now credited to an evening paper in London.

There is a morning paper in London which hinted broadly and unmistakably at M. Mohrenheim last week. Nobody took it up. Nobody repeated it in print in Paris. Nobody affirmed or denied the report. The one thing which amid all this Panama business has hitherto been held sacred is the Franco-Russian alliance. When the Russian papers condemned the Royalist campaign against the republic the Royalists made haste to disavow it. Some of M. Ribot's support came from the same source. He has been from the beginning of his tenure of foreign office identified with the policy of which the basis is the yet unfulfilled hope of an alliance with Russia.

What will happen now, what St. Petersburg will say, when it hears that the Russian ambassador is dragged into the Panama scandal, none can foretell. Corruption is so rife in Russia that she may not be very sensitive to the charge of corruption against her representatives. The origin of the story is said to be this: The Moscow *Gazette* accused him of having taken half a million francs. It was denied, and the Paris correspondents of that journal, denying it, suggested amiably the name of a rival as the probable rascal. That story also was disproved, or disappeared, and there remained the fact, or disputed assertion, that this half million had been paid to some Russian or other. Who was it who was worth buying at that high price? Who was likely to be bought? The answers to these and other like questions were presently summed up in the single word Mohrenheim.

Now comes another version, involving M. de Freycinet. It is M. de Freycinet who is alleged to have owned to M. Franqueville that he had sent the half million through Dr. Herz to an ambassador whose name begins with M. There were at the time three ambassadors whose names began with M. One was the German, Count Munster. But he is totally out of the question. Nobody would imagine that a German ambassador could be bought or that German influence was for sale in a French market. The other was Count Menabrea, the Italian ambassador, and since the French papers who wish to be agreeable to Russia do not mind being disagreeable to Italy, they now say it was Count Menabrea. Calumny for calumny. The Russian is a better calumny than the Italian; but it is safe to say they are all calumnies. As to proofs none has yet been produced.

The European correspondent of another morning paper says: The revelation that the Russian ambassador at Paris, Baron Mohrenheim, has grabbed for himself one of the largest slices of the Panama canal cake throws a wierd light on those ecstatic naval doings at Cronstadt and Mohicow in 1881. It seems that before the stage moujik consented to throw his arms around the neck of his brother in blouse and sabots and to form that loving spectacle before the diplomatic footlights which so excited Europe he had to be well paid with cash down. Speculation loses itself in trying to imagine the fury of the czar at having been thus egregiously made a fool of by his own personal envoy.

THEY'RE MATCHED.

Goddard and Smith Now Waiting For a Club Purse.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Joe Goddard, the barier champion, and "Denver" Ed Smith were matched to-day to fight to a finish at catch weights for $2,500 a side and best purse offered. Smith, accompanied by his backer, John G. Quinn of Pittsburgh, and his brother, Paddy Smith, arrived in town and Quinn at once posted a forfeit. Billy Madden was notified, and at once covered the deposit on behalf of Goddard.

103 and Frozen to Death.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 18.—Probably the oldest resident of this State met a terrible death near here last night. She was "Granny" Carlisle, a negress, whom the records show to have been 103 years old. She has been living with a son, Joseph Carlisle, a farmer near Ellenboro. She was found dead this morning, her limbs as solid as ice itself, and the poor old body had to be torn from the bedding to which it had frozen.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Shultis, Woodstock, N.Y.

Mr. Shultis Relates the Remarkable Recovery of Himself and Wife.

"I was **terribly troubled** with my **stomach**, my food would break up **sour** after eating—would **wake up every night** with a **burning, sour distressed feeling** there, that made my **life** almost **unbearable**. I doctored with **physicians** and took many so-called cures, but none helped me. Reading of **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y.**, I determined to try it; after using it a little while **relief** came and before I had finished the **third bottle I** was **cured**. But the greatest blessing was the **cure** it performed for my **wife**, who previous to taking it was troubled with sickness common to all women. So bad was she that she could hardly dr

STOCKS RECOVER.

Market Has a Reactionary Spasm and the Specialties Advance.

MANHATTAN'S EXTENSION COSTLY.

Sugar Higher and Excited, While Cordage Is Very Active.

READING SLIGHTLY FEVERISH.

Whisky May Escape a Congressional Investigation.

WESTERN UNION MAY ADVANCE TO-DAY

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Stocks regained their buoyancy to-day partly on account of a change of sentiment among local operators, but principally because London houses appeared as free buyers of the entire list. The trading was, however, confined to specialties and the industrials, although there was a substantial rally in St. Paul and Union Pacific.

Foreign exchange was duller than of late, and no definite orders have yet been received to ship gold by Saturday's steamers. The gold exporting houses expect to-night that the early estimate of the amount to be forwarded will have to be reduced, as exporters have suddenly withdrawn their orders this afternoon for bills, and there is no disposition to take advantage of the strength of Paris checks, and the weakness of exchange at Paris and London to force direct shipments to France. A conservative banker told THE POST correspondent after the close of business that he would not be surprised if this week's exports of gold were confined to $1,500,000 by the La Champagne sailing on Saturday.

Manhattan was favorably offered at the opening by the action taken at a secret meeting of the rapid transit commissioners yesterday afternoon, when a request was made of the special committee of the Manhattan to present plans, as predicted would be done in THE POST, for giving the city additional rapid transit facilities. A few room traders were anxious to take their profits, and so the advance in the stock was checked. The Manhattan's special committee met this afternoon and agreed to file for approval at the earliest opportunity the plans prepared by the company's engineers for the extension of the elevated system on both sides of the island. The specifications will include, in addition to the loop that is to be built in the annexed district, a third track and the erection of extensive terminals at the Battery and the Harlem river on the west side. An application will also be made to build cross-town lines from the Twenty-third street ferry to the Thirty-fourth street ferry, and from Cortland street to connect with the Third avenue line, presumably at Fulton street station. The Manhattan, it is believed, is prepared to expend upon these proposed extensions at least $35,000,000, $15,000,000 of which are to be provided for the sale of 4 per cent bonds already authorized, and the remaining $20,000,000 by selling that amount of stock to the stockholders at par.

New York & Northern preferred was stronger in the belief that the relations between that property and the Manhattan are gradually becoming closer, and that when the new deal is made it will be necessary for the Manhattan to avail itself of the large amount of real estate owned by the New York & Northern on the other side of the Harlem.

Sugar was higher and excited in the final dealings, on the report that a special drive is to be made against the short interest. S. V. White was the principal buyer of the certificates, and assurances have been given by the directors to some of the large outside stockholders that the next quarterly dividend will be 3 per cent, and that after congress adjourns a stock dividend of 25 per cent may be declared.

National Cordage was exceptionally active this afternoon on purchases by the same brokers who have all along been identified with marking up the price to the present level. There is still a large outstanding interest in the stock, and the borrowers were requested to mark up the price of their loans to 141. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held early next month to ratify the steps already taken at Trenton to double the common capital stock. The profits of the company have been so large during 1892 that it has also been determined to declare a dividend of 100 per cent to the common stockholders, to represent the $11,000,000 quick assets in the treasury.

Whisky Trust was steadier on advices from Washington that no attention would be paid to Congressman Burrows's resolution for an investigation of the trust, without some proof of guilt being presented to the ways and means committee of the house. A prominent official of the trust said this afternoon that there had been no underhand work, and if the management dared to make a full report of the business of the past year, it would show that the company had earned 20 per cent on the stock. The same parties who have been attacking Whisky Trust propose to ask congress to probe Chicago Gas.

Reading and New England were slightly feverish all day, and there was evidently a disposition on the part of the inside interests to keep down the price of both stocks. The report of the commerce committee of the house will probably be followed by the introduction of a number of bills to amend the interstate commerce act, so that Reading's monopoly of the anthracite coal trade may be harassed in the near future.

Western Union was dormant, but at the decline commission houses were quietly picking up stock. A large order was received in the closing hour, and the brokers were unable to execute it, so that at the opening to-morrow a sharp advance in the stock may be expected, as the order has not yet been canceled.

Louisville & Nashville, Atchison and Denver & Rio Grande preferred were mainly supported by orders for foreign account.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 33½@40; no transactions in the bonds or stocks.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding the slight set-back given to the stock market yesterday by the liberal realizations and the operations of the bearish traders, the street to-day was again full of confidence, even in the face of threatened outgo of gold on Saturday. The increase in the note issue of the Bank of France is expected to facilitate the movement of gold in that center, and the scarcity of commercial bills here preserves a stiffness in exchange rates which keeps the market up to the exporting point, or nearly so, all the time. To offset these influences there is a remarkably easy money market, with practical assurance of its continuance for a long time to come, and rates are already down to an extremely low figure, call loans being effected to-day at 2½ per cent, while the feeling that gold shipments are imminent prevents a further decline. A light demand exists, modified somewhat by the present activity in Wall street, but lenders are now seeking customers. The stock of silver at New York held on certificates has been reduced to less than 700,000 ounces, the offerings to the government are small, and the price of the commodity shows decided strength. The stock market to-day paid little attention to adverse influences, and the course of prices, with some few interruptions and exceptions, was almost steadily upward throughout the session. The bullish feeling was again pronounced at the opening, when prices were from ¼ to ⅞ per cent higher than those of last night. The enjoining of the registration of the new issue of $2,000,000 bonds by the New England was made the basis of an attack upon it, which forced it off 1¼ per cent, but renewed talk of a possible contest for control between Messrs Parsons and McLeod stiffened it up somewhat, and most of the loss was regained. The operations among the Industrials were again prominent for the decided inside support given, and while Sugar was strong throughout, closing with a final gain of 2⅝ per cent, Cordage became a special feature very late in the day, but was lifted 3¾c. Manhattan, under the stimulus of reported new privileges to be granted, again fluctuated rapidly over a range of 3 per cent, but finally reacted from its lowest point, and was maintained upon a considerably higher level than that of last night, final gain being only 1 per cent. Among railroad stocks there was more strength in Louisville & Nashville on purchases by London, and in Northern Pacific preferred, which was advanced on the covering operations of a prominent room operator. Their gains were 1⅞ and 1¾ per cent respectively.

Railroad bonds were still extremely active, and the urgent demand for many of the speculative issues did much to stimulate the bullish feeling in stocks.

Bonds closed steady as follows:

U. S. 4s reg.	113½	North. Pac. 2ds	113
do, 4s coup.	113½	North. consols	137
do, 5s reg.	100	do. debent's 5s	108
Pac. 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	96
La. stamped 4s	97	St. L. & S. F. g. m. 6s	106½
Tenn. new set 6s	102	St. Paul consols	126½
do. do. 5s	103	St. P., C. & P. 1st 6s	109½
do. do. 3s	74½	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts	70¼
Canada So. 2s	102½	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts	28¾
Cen. Pac. 1sts	104½	Union Pac. 1sts	105¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	117⅝	West Shore	102½
do. 4s	86	R. G. W. 1sts	90
Erie 2ds	102½	Atchison 4s	81¾
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	80½	do. 2½ class A	57
do do. 5s	53¾	Gal., H. & S. A. W. 6s	97
Mutual Union 6s	114	do. 5s	100
N. J. C. int. cert.	119½	H. & T. C. Con. 5s	103¾
North. Pac. 1sts	117	do. con. 6s	103

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: It seems that the stock sold by Europe yesterday was short stock, and the bears on the other side seeing the strength in this market turned about to cover their shorts, and buying for London account to-day was from 20,000 to 25,000 shares, they buying mostly of St. Paul and a good deal of Denver preferred. This feature gave us a good strong market during the morning. The industrials were all strong, especially Sugar, which had another big rise on account of manipulating by the inside. Lead also scored an advance, as a dividend is expected to be declared next month. In Whisky the weak holders have been pretty well shaken out, and the manipulation is in favor of higher prices.

The sterling exchange market remains strong, and indications are that about $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 gold will be shipped Saturday.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: Gold is going out on Saturday, without doubt more than those of last night. The enjoining of the registration of the new issue of $2,000,000 bonds by the New England was made the basis of an attack upon it, which forced it off 1¼ per cent, but renewed talk of a possible contest for control between Messrs Parsons and McLeod stiffened it up somewhat, and most of the loss was regained. The operations among the Industrials were again prominent for the decided inside support given, and while Sugar was strong throughout, closing with a final gain of 2⅝ per cent, Cordage became a special feature very late in the day, but was lifted 3¾c. Manhattan, under the stimulus of reported new privileges to be granted, again fluctuated rapidly over a range of 3 per cent, but finally reacted from its lowest point, and was maintained upon a considerably higher level than that of last night, final gain being only 1 per cent. Among railroad stocks there was more strength in Louisville & Nashville on purchases by London, and in Northern Pacific preferred, which was advanced on the covering operations of a prominent room operator. Their gains were 1⅞ and 1¾ per cent respectively.

Railroad bonds were still extremely active, and the urgent demand for many of the speculative issues did much to stimulate the bullish feeling in stocks.

The *Post's* financial writer says: "London interest to-day centered in the grangers, the advance in St. Paul being on account of foreign buying. London is inclined to put emphasis on the news from Washington, particularly as regards the possibility of the passage of the bill legalizing railroad pooling. Such a bill, it is said, would help the granger roads most of all. The reports from London showing a more buoyant feeling there and that the activity was slowly spreading to the public were well received. Wall street has resolved that the outlook for some legislation about the Sherman act is fair, and that the general opinion of the country is favorable to the soundness of things American. The influence upon the market of the probability of long continued ease in money is not to be overlooked. Whether we call it inflation or lack of confidence in investments not well known, the effect of an overplus of idle currency is toward higher prices, an effect to be checked it may be by large exports of gold whenever such occur.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 365,000 shares, including Chicago Gas, 6,300; Lackawanna, 3,800; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 6,700; Distilling, 61,300; Lake Erie & Western, 4,200; do. preferred, 4,200; Louisville & Nashville, 7,900; Manhattan, ——— 12,500; New England, 14,600; Northern Pacific preferred, 28,800; Reading, 45,200; Richmond & West Point, 3,800; Rock Island, 4,400; St. Paul, 8,500; Sugar, 57,000; Union Pacific, 6,900; Western Union, 5,400.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Atchison, T. & S. F.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35¾
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	46	46	46	46¼
do. preferred	82¼	82¾	82¼	82½
Am. Su'r Ref. Co.	122½	125	122⅝	125
do. preferred	103	103⅞	103	103¾
B. & O.	———	———	———	95¾
Canada Southern	57¾	57¾	57¾	57½
Canadian Pacific	———	———	———	89½
Chi. Gas Trust rcts	89¾	89¾	89¾	89⅝
C., B. & Q.	102	102¾	102	102¼
C., H. V. & T.	31	31⅝	30¼	30½
Con. Gas	134½	136	134½	136
C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58⅞	58	58¾
C. & O.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
do. 1st p'fd	———	———	———	61
do. 2d p'fd	43	43	43	42
D., L. & W.	154½	154¾	153½	154½
Del. & Hudson	135½	135¾	135½	135¾
Dis. & C. F. Co.	57⅝	58	56¾	57½
Erie	25½	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
do. preferred	———	———	———	56
Gen. Electric Co.	113	113½	112¾	113¼
Illinois Cen.	102	102	101¼	101¼
L. S. & M. S.	130½	130½	130½	130⅜
L. E. & W.	24¾	25⅜	24¾	25⅜
do. preferred	80	82	80	81½
L. & Nash.	74¾	76⅛	74⅝	76
Michigan Central	———	———	———	105
Man. Con	172	174	171	172
Missouri Pacific	58¾	59¼	58¾	59
Nat. Lead Co.	47⅞	49⅜	47¾	49
do. preferred	94⅜	95	94⅜	94¾
N. Y. Central	110	110	109⅞	109¾
Nat. Cord. Co.	138¼	141⅞	138¼	141¾
do. preferred	111¼	113	111¼	112¾
N. Y. & N. E.	51	51⅛	49⅝	50⅜
New Jersey Cen.	130½	131	130½	131¼
Norfolk & West'rn	———	———	———	9
do. preferred	———	———	———	37¾
Northwest	113¾	114	113¾	113¾
Northern Pacific	17½	17¾	17½	17¾
do. preferred	47¼	47¾	47¼	48¾
N. American Co.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼
Omaha	51	51½	50¾	51
Pacific Mail	26⅞	27½	26⅝	27
Pullman Car Co.	199½	199½	199	199
P., C., C. & St. L.	———	———	———	193¾
do. preferred	———	———	———	60
Reading	52½	52½	51¾	52⅛
Rich. & W. P. T.	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜
Rock Island	87½	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
St. Paul	80¾	80⅞	80¾	80½
do. preferred	———	———	———	124
Silver Bullion cts.	84	84½	84	84¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	36½	36¾	36	36¾
Texas & Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
T., A. A. & N. M.	38½	38¾	38½	38⅝
Union Pacific	41¾	41¾	41	41¼
Wabash	———	———	———	11⅜
do. preferred	25½	25½	25¼	25⅝
West. Union Tel.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅝
Wheeling & L. E.	22½	23¼	22½	23
do. preferred	65½	66¼	65½	64
U. S. Rubber Co.	43	43½	42⅝	43¾

CHICAGO CHANGE.

Wheat in a Declining Mood and Provisions Are Raided.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Everything was weak and lower on 'change to-day, though there was some recovery in the final transactions. Compared with last night wheat is off ⅝c, corn ⅜c, oats ¼c, pork 27½c and ribs 2½c. Lard gained 5c. Liquidation of long stuff was the order of the day, but some fresh buying came in on the decline. The liveliest rally occurred in provisions.

There was a demand for wheat during the first hour to absorb the offerings, and *Bradstreet's* report of a decrease of 658,000 bushels in the available supply on both coasts also helped to steady the market. The report, however, showed 385,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies. Cables were easier. The seeming certainty that the anti-option bill will pass increased the bear sentiment, and a good many longs started to unload. The opening was about the same as yesterday's closing to ⅛c lower, but held firmly and prices were advanced ¼@¼c, then became weaker and prices declined 1c from highest point of the day, ruled steadier and the closing was easy, about ¼c from bottom prices.

In corn initial transactions were at a slight decline, but rallied ¼c soon afterward on buying by some of the local crowd. Corn sold ⅝c, rallied ⅛@¼c, ruled easier and closed with ¼@⅜c loss.

Oats, on increased offerings and the weakness in other grains, opened weaker and prices have fluctuated slightly and closed quiet with a net loss of ¼c.

Among the provision crowd the orders from outside were mainly in the way of selling out. Several brokers who were most active in the selling were supposed to be getting rid of long stuff for Armour & Co. May pork opened at $18 40, or 17½c below the price it closed yesterday. It dropped from 2½c to 5c on every sale until it reached $18 20, and after rallying to $18 30 it renewed the decline and kept it going until $18 00 was the recorded price. Lard and ribs were also weak, but not so pronouncedly so as pork. Just at that point of extreme weakness where everything appeared to be deserted by their friends Cudahys sent their brokers into the pork pit and into the ribs crowd, while Fairbank's brokers took hold of lard and everything received a lively hoist.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour strong; quotations unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 76c; No. 3 spring wheat, 74c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 2 corn, 43c; No. 2 oats, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 36@36⅜c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 33½@36c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 65c; No. 3, f. o. b., 45@62c; No. 4, f. o. b., 38@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 14½; prime timothy seed, $1 96; mess pork, per barrel, $17 00@17 12½; lard, per 100 pounds, $10 55; short ribs sides (loose), $9 45@9 55; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9 87½@10 00; short clear sides (boxed), $10 20@10 30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 35; sugars unchanged; no. 3 corn, 40c.

Receipts—Flour, 21,000 barrels; wheat, 225,000 bushels; corn, 112,000 bushels; oats, 230,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 36,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 72,000 bushels; oats, 169,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 29,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery, 23@33c; dairy, 21@30c. Eggs quiet and easier at 30@31c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Month	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Clos'g Jan 17
WHEAT—					
July	———	———	———	75¾	76⅜
May	81¾	82⅛	80⅝	81⅜	82
July	80	80¾	79¼	79½	80⅛
CORN—					
Jan	———	———	———	42⅝	43
Feb	43¾	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	44
May	47¾	48	47½	47⅝	48
July	48¾	48¾	47½	47¾	48¾
OATS—					
Jan	———	———	———	31¾	31¾
Feb	———	———	———	32	32¼
May	35½	35½	35⅛	35¼	35½
PORK—					
Jan	18 00	18 00	17 80	17 80	18 07
May	18 40	18 40	18 00	18 30	18 57
LARD—					
Jan	10 50	10 65	10 45	10 55	10 06
May	10 45	10 60	10 37	10 55	10 05
S. RIBS—					
Jan	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 40
May	9 45	9 50	9 37	9 47	9 50

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 166 cars; corn, 100 cars; oats, 100 cars. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 175 cars; corn, 165 cars; oats, 100 cars.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Following are the closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, 35½; Boston & Albany, 213½; Boston & Maine, 169; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 102½; Eastern railroad 6s, 119½; Fitchburg railroad, 89¾; Flint & Pere Marquette preferred, 76½; Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs 7s, 120; Little Rock & Ft. Smith 7s, 93; Massachusetts Central, 20; Mexican Central common, 13; New York & New England, 50¾; do. 7s, 120½; Old Colony, 190½; Wisconsin Central common, 15; Allouez Mining Company (new), 90; Atlantic, 10¼; Boston & Montana, 33¾; Calumet & Hecla, 301; Franklin, 13; Kearsarge, 11½; Osceola, 35¾; Quincy, 138; Santa Fe Copper, 12; Tamarack, 156; Anniston Land Company, 22; Boston Land Company, 5¼; San Diego Land Company, 17; West End Land Company, 17¼; Bell Telephone, 210; Water Power, 2¼; Centennial, 7¾; Butte & Boston, 10⅞; General Electric, 113¼.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges:

Pennsylvania Central, 54¾@54¾; Reading, 26 1-16@26¼; Lehigh Valley, 58@58¼; Lehigh Navigation, 53¾@54; Philadelphia & Erie, 34@34¾; Northern Pacific common, 17½@17¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 48½@48⅝; Metropolitan Traction, 139¾@139⅞; Philadelphia Traction, 122.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Pig iron dull; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper quiet and firm; lake, $12 05. Lead dull; domestic, $3 85. Tin strong; straits, $20 20; plates dull and steady.

NOT QUITE SO VIGOROUS.

Stock Boomlet Suffers a Slight Reaction.

TRACTIONS STILL THE FAVORITES.

Trading in Duquesne the Feature of the Market.

BIRMINGHAM STOCK AGAIN IN DEMAND

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1893.

The trading boom which was the marked feature of the local stock market yesterday continued over into to-day, and while it was not so extensive, was a good day's business as compared with recent transactions. The trading yesterday was pretty evenly distributed throughout the three calls, while to-day it was chiefly confined to the last board. At the opening and second sessions the market was inclined to be laggard, and the trading was narrow, but 360 shares being sold on both calls. The final session developed into a trading one, and became the liveliest session of the day. The total sales of the day amounted to 1,570 shares of stock, and the following stocks were sold: Birmingham traction, Citizens insurance, Duquesne traction, Pittsburgh traction, Wheeling gas and Philadelphia company.

The feature of the day's trading was the selling of Duquesne traction. Under a strong demand on the last board it advanced ½, as against the last transaction yesterday, and sold at 29½. The stock was wanted in lots of 500, and in the final proceedings 29¼ was bid for 1,000 shares. The stock closed higher and stronger than yesterday, and may possibly advance to 30, as the buyers do not seem to be filled with the security. There was one peculiar feature concerning the trading in Duquesne to-day. Fifteen shares were offered during the last call at the market price, yet no one would buy it, apparently wanting nothing less than 100-share lots. The trading is straight. The statement that the buying is for Eastern account is repeated, and the stock is said to be strong on the strength of a dividend, which an official of the road says will not be declared soon.

Birmingham traction was in moderate demand, and was traded in more extensively than for some time recently. Sales sold 100 shares at 24¼ @24½. The old story of a dividend has been revived, but that it will materialize few believe. The security was steady and fluctuated within the same narrow limits which marked it yesterday. It closed at 24⅜ bid, 24½ asked. After the close of the last call 24¼ and 24⅜ was bid for the stock. Pittsburgh traction sold at 61, and at the close of the second call stood at 60¾ bid, 61 asked. In the final proceedings it weakened slightly and closed at the bid. General traction was not materially changed, and Citizens traction was fractionally weaker than on yesterday, the closing bid being ¼ lower.

Philadelphia company was very quiet to-day, but 10 shares being sold at 20⅞, which is an ¼ below the best sales of yesterday. The weather moderating in the afternoon seemed to have a corresponding effect upon Philadelphia, and it was weaker. The highest bid was 21, on the opening, but the closing bid was ¼ lower, at 20¾. Wheeling gas was in some demand, and 100 shares sold at 17. The total oil production of this company was 19,800 barrels last month, and it has a fair supply of gas, yet in spite of these two most excellent features the stock is away below par, and unless a decided change occurs it will remain there for an indefinite period.

There was a slight demand for bonds and for Electric securities, but none were traded in. Switch and Signal was a fraction stronger, and Air Brake unchanged. Cable and Luster Mining were quiet, and no material change was made in their values. The market finally closed active and fairly steady.

The closing bids and offers on bonds are as follows: Citizens traction 5s, 107¾ bid, 109 asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 99 asked; Manchester traction 5s, 102¾ bid; Central traction 5s, 103 bid, 105 asked.

At the opening session of the stock board to-day A. J. Lawrence & Co. bid 35½ for a block of 500 shares Westinghouse Electric second preferred.

On the first and second calls the stock chiefly in the market was Birmingham traction, which sold at 24¼@24⅜ and was sold by John Ramsey, James Carothers and Hill & Co., and bought by Henry Sproul & Co., Hill & Co., and J. B. Barbour, Jr.

The statement of the Artisans Insurance Company shows that the gross earnings for the year were $30,734, and the total expenditures $25,955, leaving net profits of $15,779. Out of the latter $8,000 was paid in dividends, leaving over $10,000 to add to surplus, which now amounts to $25,158 87.

S. S. Pinkerton bought 1,000 shares of Duquesne traction between calls and on the third call at 29¼@29½.

Pittsburgh Reduction Company stock was offered on the exchange at 92½.

At the second board 100 shares of Citizens Insurance stock, ex-dividend, were sold at 34.

Outside the exchange H. M. Long sold 200 shares Philadelphia company at 20⅞.

Between calls S. S. Pinkerton bought 100 shares of Pittsburgh traction at 61.

On the exchange 120 was bid for First National Bank of Sewickley.

The board of directors of the Peoples bank of McKeesport elected officers yesterday, as follows: President, C. R. Stuckslager; vice president, J. G. Leezer; cashier, Geo. D. Bossart; assistant cashier, E. W. Pitts.

H. Sproul & Co. bought 100 shares of Wheeling Natural Gas stock from A. Carter at 17¾.

The only transaction in Philadelphia company stock was the sale of 10 shares at 20⅞.

At the annual meeting of the Equitable Gas Company Reuben Miller, James Hemphill, Robert B. Brown, George Trautman, Charles H. Zug, J. Stuart Brown, Frank B. Robinson, L. M. Morris and Jacob T. Keil were elected directors. The board organized afterward by electing Robert B. Brown president, James Hemphill vice president, and William H. Aldred secretary and treasurer.

James T. Hamilton, H. Sellers McKee, William Loeffler, John Kennedy and W. D. Wood of Pittsburgh and D. E. Wheeler and J. H. Trautman of Butler have been elected to serve as directors of the Standard Plate Glass Company during the ensuing year.

Charles H. Krumbhaar, superintendent of banking, has made his first report to the legislature. The report shows that throughout the State there are 84 banks, 16 savings institutions and 72 trust companies. The capital of all these institutions aggregates $448,089,641 68; the surplus, $19,440,296 52; the undivided profits, $12,876,503 45; the deposits, $201,317,362 50. The trust funds held by trust companies on November 30, 1892, amounted to $20,654,168 54.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

50 shares Birmingham traction..... 24½

SECOND CALL.

100 shares Birmingham traction..... 24⅜
10 shares Birmingham traction..... 24½
100 shares Birmingham traction..... 24¼
100 shares Citizens Insurance..... 34

BETWEEN CALLS.

100 shares Duquesne traction..... 29¼
100 shares Pittsburgh traction..... 61

THIRD CALL.

100 shares Duquesne traction..... 29½
50 shares Duquesne traction..... 29½
700 shares Duquesne traction..... 29⅝
100 shares Wheeling Gas..... 17⅝
10 shares Philadelphia Co..... 20⅞
50 shares Duquesne traction..... 29½

The following are the closing bids and offers made on the local exchange:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny National	66	....
Commercial National	....	100
Citizens National	66	....
Fidelity Title & Trust Co.	120½	....
Iron City National	....	91
Liberty National Bank	115	....
Monongahela National Bank	146	....
Third National Bank	131	132½
Western Insurance Co.	....	35
Chartiers Valley Gas Co.	9½	10½
Peoples Pipeage Co.	....	*14½
Pennsylvania Gas Co.	9¾	10¼
Philadelphia Co.	20¾	21¼
Wheeling Gas Co.	17⅝	18
Ft. Pitt Incline Plane Co.	....	20
Central traction	28½	29½
Citizens traction	62¼	....
Pittsburgh traction	60	61
Pleasant Valley	....	24½
Birmingham traction	24¾	24½
Duquesne traction	29¼	29½
Manchester traction	....	45
Chartiers R. R.	....	65
Pitts., Young. & Ashtabula.	47¾	49
Pitts. & Castle Shannon R. R.	....	10
P., McK. & Y. R. R. Co.	60	....
N. Y. & Cleve. Gas Coal Co.	59	51½
Pitts. & Birm. bridge	....	75
Union bridge	....	16
Luster Mining Co.	9¼	9⅝
Enterprise Mining Co.	....	3
Westinghouse Electric	21	....
Monongahela Water Co.	....	31
Union S. and S. Co.	19¾	19⅝
Westinghouse A. B. Co.	127⅜	....
Standard Underg. Cable	75¾	76½
U. S. Glass Co., com	63¼	65
U. S. Glass Co., pref.	....	120

*Ex-div.

MONETARY.

The local money market has changed in no essential for some time past. The predominating rate is 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,631,083 25
Yesterday's balances	472,789 08
Same day last week:	
Exchanges	$2,719,567 38
Balances	450,295 77

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Money on call easy at 2@3 per cent; last loan 2½; closed offered at 2½; prime mercantile paper, 5¼@6½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86 for 60-days and $4 87¾ for demand.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Clearings, $5,174,693; balances, $632,412. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York 50c premium.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—New York exchange selling at $1 50. Clearings, $376,726; balances, $104,967.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Bank clearings to-day, $19,251,951. New York exchange sold at 50c discount. Sterling exchange dull; $4 86½ for 60-day bills, $4 88¾ for sight drafts. Money easy at 6 per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Clearings, $155,152,679; balances, $9,019,207.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Clearings, $18,900,879; balances, $1,743,002. Money, 3@3½ per cent. Exchange on New York, 10@12½ discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Clearings, $15,402,821; balances, $1,728,234. Money, ½ per cent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Clearings, $2,-969,702; balances, $464,641. Rate, 6 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Clearings, $2,688,669; New York exchange—Commercial 50c per $1,000 premium; bank, $1 premium.

Foreign Financial.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 70c for the account.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Consols for money, 98; do. account, 98 1-16; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 29¾; Canadian Pacific, 92; Erie, 25½; do. 2ds, 105; Illinois Central, 104½; Mexican ordinary, 22¼; St. Paul common, 82½; New York Central, 113; Reading, 26¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 67. Bar silver, 38¾d. Money, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills, 1⅝@1 7-16 per cent.

General Produce Markets.

NEW YORK—Jan. 18.—Flour—Receipts, 17,000 packages; exports, 1,300 barrels, 12,300 sacks; sales, 13,200 bushels. Wheat—Receipts, 3,100 bushels; exports, 50,800 bushels; sales, 3,395,000 bushels futures, 96,000 bushels spot; spots moderately active and easier with options; No. 2 red, 80½@80¾c in store and elevator, 81@81½c afloat, 82@82¼c f. o. b.; No. 1 northern, 84½@84¾c; No. 1 hard, 80¼@80¾c; No. 2 northern, 82½@82¾c; No. 3 spring, 78¾c; options opened steady at a decline of ¼@¾c, and No. 2 red February, 80@80¾c, closing at 80¾c; May, 83 7-16@84½c, closing at 83¾c; July, 84 9-16@85½c, closing at 84¾c. Corn—Receipts, 6,400 bushels; exports, 101,600 bushels; sales, 780,000 bushels futures, 28,000 bushels spot; spots dull and lower; No. 2, 52¼@52⅝c in elevator, 53¼@53⅞c afloat; No. 3, 53c; steamer mixed, 52½@52¾c; options—February, 52¾@53½c, closing at 53½c; May, 53 5-16@53⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 47,250 bushels; exports, 7,900 bushels; sales, 45,000 bushels futures, 59,000 bushels spot; spots dull and easier; options dull, lower and weak; February, 30@30¼c, closing at 30c; May, 30¾@30¾c, closing at 30¾c; spot, No. 2 white, 33c; mixed western, 29@40½c; white do., 41¾@46¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 40c. Turpentine quiet and firm at 34@34½c. Eggs—Fresh less active, but rather easy; western best, 30c; receipts, 1,515 packages. Pork quiet and easier; old mess, $17 50@17 75; new mess, $18 25@18 50. Lard weak, but closed firm; western steam closed at $11 05; sales, 350 tierces at $11 05@11 85c, and f. o. option sales, 250 tierces; January, $11 00; May, $10 70, closing at $10 99. Butter quiet and firm; western dairy, 18@25c; do. creamery, 24@35c; Elgin, 34½@35c.

NEW ORLEANS—Jan. 18.—Sugar active and strong; open kettle, strictly prime to choice, 3 3-16@3 5 16c; fair to prime, 3@3 1-16c; good common, 2¾c; common, 2¼c. Centrifugal, off plantation, granulated, 4¾c; off white, 4¼@4 7-16c; gray do., 3¾@4c; choice yellow clarified, 4@4¼c; prime do., 3 13-16@3¾c; off do., 3½@3 11-16c; seconds, 2¼@3½c. Molasses strong; open kettle, fancy, 33c; strictly prime, 38c; prime to good prime, 26@28c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; common to good common, 20@23c; fermenting, 3@5c off, centrifugal choice, 20c; strictly prime, 18@19c; prime to good prime, 13@16c; fair to good fair, 9@12c; common to good common, 6@8c; inferior, 5c.

ST. LOUIS—Jan. 18.—Wheat was heavy all day and the close was ½c under yesterday; cash, 69¾c; May, 75½@75¾c; July, 76¼c. Corn—Cash lower at 38¾c; options advanced ¾c, but dropped back and closed about as yesterday; March, 40¼c; May, 43c; July, 44¼c. Oats lower at 32c; May, 34¾c. Rye held at 60c. Bran scarce and firm at 63c. Lead firm at $3 60; spelter quiet at $4 07½. Eggs higher, at 29c. Whisky steady at $1 35. Provisions lower and not much doing; old pork, $18 00; new, $19 00.

CINCINNATI—Jan. 18.—Wheat scarce and strong; No. 2 red, 73c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 43¼@43½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Rye strong; No. 2, 63c. Whisky steady and quiet; sales, 638 barrels at $1 35. Butter higher; fancy Elgin creamery, 35c;

VISITING GROVER.

Senator Vilas and Other Leaders Meet Mr. Cleveland by Appointment.

LAMONT'S CABINET CHANCES.

The Colonel Receives High Praise From Bradley B. Smalley.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. CRISP.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—President-elect. Cleveland came in from Lakewood early Monday morning and went directly to his house on West Fifty-first street. He spent the entire day there with one of his friends and the butler, preparing for the final removal of his effects. His library, with all its belongings, was assorted, useless books which had accumulated being weeded out. This is the second time this work has been done since his removal here in 1889. He did not go to his office or to the lawyers' club, as represented, and during the day no visitors, political or otherwise, were received.

This work done, he accepted the invitation of his neighbor and landlord, E. C. Benedict, to sleep in his own neighborhood rather than at a hotel. The only visitor who called, and whose call might have a political significance, was his old-time private secretary and probable member of his new cabinet, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont.

To-day he visited his office in the Mills building to keep an engagement with Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who had come to the city mainly with the purpose of introducing Senator Irby of South Carolina. The latter, being new to federal politics, had no personal acquaintance with the president-elect. He was accompanied by Mr. MacLourin, member of the house from the same State. Neither of these gentlemen had any candidate for a cabinet place to present from his own or any other State.

Mr. Cleveland's presence in the city also drew a good many other callers to his office, most of whom, however, visited him by appointment. Among them were Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Hugh C. Wallace, member of the national Democratic committee from Washington, and B. B. Smalley of Vermont, secretary of the campaign committee. A committee from the electoral college of Virginia called to present the resolutions adopted by that body favorable to the appointment of J. Randolph Tucker as attorney general in the new cabinet.

Secretary Smalley of the Democratic national campaign committee was seen today and spoke in the most enthusiastic way of his neighbor, ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps, whose name has been discussed as a probable candidate for secretary of state. Mr. Smalley denied that he had any special cabinet knowledge, but indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Phelps and took occasion to commend the reported selection of Colonel Lamont as postmaster general, saying: "I know nothing about the probable make-up of the cabinet, but if Colonel Lamont should be appointed postmaster general he will be the right man in the right place. The head of the department should be a man of undoubted executive ability, and the colonel has it in large measures. The postmaster general comes in contact with the people, while the other cabinet members only meet the employes in their several departments. We need an able postmaster general very much, and Colonel Lamont, I am sure, would fill the bill.

William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, who is in the city to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the National Civice Service Reform Association, expressed rather forcibly his opinion of President Harrison's action in extending the operation of the civil service law after the election, by saying: "I think it a great pity that he did not see fit to do something for civil service reform three years ago. After he is defeated he does one good thing in extending civil service to the free delivery service in the post-office. I believe Mr. Cleveland will do something for civil service reform, both on account of what his party platform demands and what he said in his letter of acceptance. Both were satisfactory to the friends of the reform movement, and if they are carried out we shall have a very radical reform in civil service. The Democratic platform is much better than it was four and eight years ago, and I have no doubt that Mr. Cleveland means to live up to it as far as he can."

Mr. Cleveland returned to Lakewood at 5 o'clock this evening. He was alone, and was met at the station by Mrs. Cleveland, who had been out driving in a new Russian sleigh sent her by Mr. Cleveland.

A. E. Greenwald and Chapman Raphiel of Philadelphia called upon Mr. Cleveland this evening with letters of introduction from Mr. Whitney and Mr. Harrity. The gentlemen came to extend an invitation to Mr. Cleveland to attend the Hebrew charity ball in that city on the last day of this month. Mr. Cleveland said he would make a special effort to be present.

CRISP'S OPPONENTS.

They Have Not Yet Given Up the Speakership Fight.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Democratic members of the house who would like to have some one else than Mr. Crisp as presiding officer in the next congress have not given up their exertions to effect their purpose. They claim they are still at work and are meeting with success. They have been canvassing the Democratic members who will take their seats for the first time in the next congress, and they claim have secured promises from 75 of these new men that they will vote in the speakership caucus for any man for whom Mr. Cleveland may express a preference. The anti-Crisp men also say the speaker has lost strength of late because the impression has got abroad that he stands ready to sacrifice and throw over men who elected him before, if by so doing he can increase his chances of winning again.

These claims of the anti-Crisp men are taken by most people here with a grain of salt. If, as no one now seems to doubt, in the event of his re-election as speaker on lines that will be more acceptable to Mr. Cleveland than the present organization, he can do it without seriously offending more than a half dozen men, and none of these, it happens, has any strong personal following in the house, it will make the undertaking much less difficult and dangerous than it would under other circumstances.

AN AMERICAN POPE.

Funny Conspiracy Alleged to Have Been Discovered in Rome.

YORK, Jan. 18.—The London cor- morning paper cabled the ... A significant rumor ...reign office concerning ...rs. It is declared the ...ome has informed the government through Lord Rosebery that the vatican is greatly disturbed over the condition of affairs in the United States. Archbishop Vaughan has been communicated with, it is alleged, to the effect that a very great peril menaces the interests of the pope in the United States.

So far as can be ascertained a plot has been discovered having as its basis a separation of the church in America from the mother church in Rome, and the creation of an independent body with a head selected by the American bishops The idea seems to be the creation of a body similar in some respects to the Greek church of Russia, with a responsible head, with powers equal to the metropolitan in that country. Dr. Vaughan declines to discuss the matter, but it is known that he has given certain counsel tending to counteract the alleged conspiracy to create an American pope for America.

NOT AN AMERICAN.

Fourteen New Cardinals Created Yesterday and All Europeans.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The pope created 14 cardinals at the consistory to-day, the list not including any Americans. Archbishop Vaughan of Westminster was elevated to the cardinalate, also Archbishop Logue, primate of Ireland; Archbishop Krementz of Cologne; Prince Archbishop Kopp of Breslau; Mgr. Mocenni, papal under-secretary of state; Mgr. Persico, secretary of the propaganda, and others, there being in all six Italian cardinals, two French cardinals, two Prussian, one English (Vaughan), one Irish (Logue), one Hungarian and one Spanish cardinal.

Pope Leo in his allocution thanked God for having preserved him to celebrate his episcopal jubilee. This event, the pope said, would be regarded by men as a sign of the divine protection extended over the church in these calamitous days through the preservation of the life of the supreme pontiff.

The pope announced, in addition to the cardinals named, the creation of two cardinals reserved. They are believed to be Heinhuber and a French bishop.

Cardinal Vaughan was born at Gloucester, England, in 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieutenent Colonel Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He became a Roman priest, and toward the close of the year 1871 he visited the United States, accompanying to Maryland a detachment of priests sent from St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary college, England, on a special mission to the colored population of America. Cardinal Vaughan was president of St. Joseph's college. He was appointed bishop of Salford, England, and succeeded the late Cardinal Manning as archbishop of Westminster. He is a conservative in his political views. His traveling companion to Rome on his present journey is Bishop Clifford, the senior prelate of the English Catholic hierarchy, he having been consecrated bishop of Clifton as far back as February, 1857. Bishop Clifford was one of the three leaders of the opposition at the vatican council. The others were Bishop Strossmayer of Hungary and Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, United States.

The most Rev. Michael Logue, cardinal archbishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland, was consecrated bishop of Raphoe, July 20, 1879, was appointed coadjutor for Armagh, 1887, and succeeded to the see in 1888. He has not figured prominently in Irish political affairs, although understood to sympathize with the national cause.

Other new cardinals included in the 14 are Mgr. Thomas, archbishop of Rouen; Mgr. Meignan, archbishop of Tours; Mgr. Vaszary, primate of Hungary, and archbishop of Gran. With regard to France the pope has not only raised the archbishops of Rouen and Tours to the cardinalate in accordance with the proposal of M. Carnot, but confers, it is understood, this distinction upon a third prelate, who, subject to the consent of the French president, will be either Mgr. Perraud, bishop of Autun, or Mgr. Fava, bishop of Grenoble, one of these being a reserved cardinal.

The elevation of Prince Archbishop Kopp to the cardinalate will, it is expected, have some influence upon the course of the Clericals on the army bill.

A NERVY WOMAN.

MRS. JACOBS REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE HER HUSBAND.

She Was in a Bold Attempt to Swindle Uncle Sam Out of a Pension.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 18.—The Wooten-Jacobs pension case in the United States court was taken up again this morning. The first sensation was caused by the appearance of John Rader, one of the jurors, in such a beastly state of intoxication that he was unable to stand alone. Judge Jackson was terribly incensed, and closed a scathing denunciation of the drunken man by ordering him jailed summarily for contempt of court. By consent of opposing counsel the case was continued with 11 jurors. Mary Jacobs, the pretended widow-applicant for the pension of William Jacobs, was called to the stand.

The attorneys for the defense insisted she was too ill to be subjected to the ordeal of an examination, and two of the leading physicians of Huntington were put on the stand and testified that the woman was so ill that an examination would be dangerous. An equally prominent doctor of this city testified the woman wasn't ill at all. So Mrs. Jacobs had to testify. With her living husband in the court room, the woman swore she married him in 1865, that they lived together until 1876, and soon after he left home to "go West" she was called to Connersville, Ind., by Henry and Susan Jacobs, his parents, to attend him in his last illness. He died while she was nursing him, and was buried seven miles from Connersville.

Then the man Jacobs was called forward and confronted the witness as she sat in the stand. He seemed highly amused at the situation, but looked his wife steadily in the eye when he asked her if he was not her husband, William Jacobs. The woman flushed and hesitated before answering; then she assumed a defiant manner and said: "I don't know who you are, man." Then his parents were called forward, and the question as to whether they were the parents of her husband were repeated. The witness was in a plainly demoralized condition by this time, but she grew more defiant of manner and with a hardened face persisted in declaring that she did not recognize the parties.

Then the state called six of its witnesses, who swore positively that the Mary Jacobs on the witness stand was the wife of William Jacobs, who had just confronted her. They also swore that he (William Jacobs) was the man the Wootens, Stacys and the Jacobs woman had sworn was dead and buried.

The defendants were tried together, and the Jacobs woman had been artistically "made up" by an expert to look as if she were in a dying condition when brought into court. But when she was forced on the stand to prevent it, Mrs. Jacobs will come into court and make a clean breast of the whole affair, throwing herself on the mercy of the court and urging her necessities in palliation of the bare-faced scheme to swindle Uncle Sam.

The element among the ex-soldiers who have approved the Democratic cry for reform of the pension laws say that this case is only one of hundreds like it in which the fraud is never discovered. In any case, it is an example of the facility with which pensions may be secured.

BUTLER'S READY WIT.

Stories Illustrating How It Served Him Many Good Turns.

General Ben Butler in congress is best remembered for his advocacy of the so-called "force bill" recommended by President Grant and for being manager of the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. Perhaps his chief characteristics as a congressman can be best illustrated by two stories. On one occasion a Western member of congress had been speaking a prosy speech without point or force. He sat down, but suddenly recollecting that he had left something unsaid, he arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a point relating to the subject under discussion."

"Glad to hear it, Mr. Speaker," said the caustic Butler.

The other instance was his retort to John Young Brown of Kentucky, who concluded a speech in opposition to the "force bill" with the memorable words: "If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals and infamous in politics, I should call it 'Butlerizing.'"

Brown stoutly refused to retract this expression when called upon to do so, and was formally censured by the speaker by order of the house, the vote standing 161 to 79. General Butler had sat quietly through the whole proceeding, but after the censure had been adopted and before it was administered, he made a few caustic remarks, concluding thus: "I have endeavored with studied courtesy never to attack, and I have also endeavored when I have been attacked never to leave the man until he was sorry he did it." Butler endeavored to be as good as his word, and the next day, after sketching the history and character of John Brown, without mentioning his name, continued: "That man is in heaven, a place where liars never go. That man was John Brown the elder, not the younger of that name." This intimation that John Young Brown was a liar was managed so skilfully that he could not be called to order under the rules of the house.

At the bar General Butler had no superior as a verdict-getter, and many are the illustrations of his skill and quick wit in carrying his point. He was ever ready with a retort, and the good stories of his experiences are almost countless. He and Choate were once on opposite sides of a case. Butler in his argument devoted a large share of his time to warning the jury against Choate's eloquence. He told them that, under its magic spell; men lost their reason; that they became incapable of judging between right and wrong and awarded their verdict as a tribute to eloquence rather than as a just decision between the suitors at the bar. The warning was so long drawn out and effective that Choate's oratory seemed the chief issue of the cause, and he did not dare exercise it. He began: "My speech shall be the speech of a plain old man," and he made it so during his argument. Of course Choate, without his eloquence, was not Choate, and the result was that Butler obtained a verdict.

The audacity which has always distinguished General Butler in court was displayed most effectively in one of his early cases. The case being called in court, the young lawyer said in the usual way, "Let notice be given."

"In what paper?" was the inquiry of the gray-haired clerk of the court, a staunch Whig.

"In the Lowell *Advertiser*," said the young Democratic lawyer, naming a Jackson paper.

"I don't know such a paper," said the Whig clerk, disdainfully.

"Don't interrupt the court proceedings, Mr. Clerk," said the lawyer, "for if you begin to tell us what you don't know there will be no time for anything else."

Another well-remembered case of this sort occurred at a later day. He was cross-questioning a witness in a somewhat sharp manner and the judge interposed, reminding the lawyer that the witness was a Harvard professor. "I know it, your honor," was the reply, "we hanged one of them the other day."

General Butler's wealth is estimated at $7,000,000. He owned $500,000 of real estate in Washington and as much more in Lowell. He was interested in manufacturing at various points and held a large share of the stock of the American Bunting Company of Lowell. Among his Western investments were the big ranch of 100,000 acres in Colorado, three-fourths of the Mora Grant of 600,000 acres in New Mexico, and his large holdings in the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Placer Mining Company, of which he was president. His heirs are his son, Paul Butler, his daughter, Mrs. Ames, and several nieces, two of whom kept house for him in Washington.

It is doubtful if any lawyer in the country had a larger practice than the dead general. He was engaged in some of the most famous cases in the legal history of the country, and his immense law offices in Boston were almost daily filled with people, waiting patiently for an audience, among them being the bondholding banker, the common bricklayer, the rich widow, the slandered dressmaker and the Lowell factory maid, and all were treated with equal politeness.

In a speech in Lowell, January 29, 1890, General Butler said: "When you bear me to the little inclosure on the other side of the river, which I hope for as my last resting place, I pray you put over me for my epitaph: 'Here lies the general who saved the lives of his soldiers at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and who never commanded the army of the Potomac.' I ask for nothing else."

Arrested!

Charles A. Daley was arrested last evening for stealing from the drug store of Shiefman a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. Before the court this morning, upon being asked why he should steal, he stated that his mother was troubled with rheumatism, and that it was the only medicine that helped her, and being out of money and work was the cause of his stealing. As this was his first offense he was put on probation.—*Newark News.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Walcamp ..... Pittsburgh
Elsie E. Wicks ..... Pittsburgh
Samuel Goldstein ..... Pittsburgh
Jennie Alperton ..... Pittsburgh
John G. Robinson ..... Pittsburgh
Dealia Moose ..... New York
Ganos Kato ..... McKeesport
Seiman Satorfano ..... Pittsburgh
Andrew Eavinszke ..... McKeesport
Mary Likir ..... McKeesport
John H. Green ..... Heela
Josie Rumbaugh ..... Greensburg
James S. Cooper ..... Butler county
Clara B. Hughes ..... Pine township
Alexander E. McCance ..... Harmony
Susie J. Conroy ..... Harmony
Lorenzo D. Stotler ..... Pittsburgh
Clara E. Jones ..... Pittsburgh
Wm. D. Scowden ..... McKees Rocks
Stella F. Hadley ..... McKees Rocks
James Phillippi ..... Allegheny
Celia Schwartz ..... Allegheny
John North ..... Pittsburgh
Lizzie Graver ..... Pittsburgh
Henry Mendes ..... Pittsburgh
Annie S. Johnson ..... Pittsburgh
John Hutchinson ..... Mansfield
Lila Hicks ..... Midway
John Kaestel ..... Pittsburgh
Annie Shaller ..... Pittsburgh
Lewis H. Thomas ..... Mansfield
Susie Gallagher ..... Mansfield
Henry Pferdehirt ..... Pittsburgh
Annie Mink ..... Pittsburgh
Clyde Lorain ..... Allegheny
Annie Albright ..... Allegheny
Gustav Riedel ..... Pittsburgh
Lizzie Biettner ..... Pittsburgh
John J. Sheris ..... Pittsburgh
Katie Welsh ..... Pittsburgh
J. H. Hahn ..... Lower St. Clair township
Katie Shaefer ..... Pittsburgh
Mike Eizner ..... Allegheny
Maggie Krepp ..... Allegheny
John Jobson ..... Pittsburgh
Bertha M. Garland ..... Pittsburgh
Samuel Meehan ..... Sharpsburg
Annie G. Manning ..... Millvale
Albert E. Clatty ..... Pittsburgh
Annie B. Baltz ..... Pittsburgh
Ernest L. Fiske ..... Walls
Mary E. Randall ..... Walls
Charles Weil ..... Beaver Falls
Amelia C. Lang ..... Pittsburgh
W. T. Carter ..... Swissvale
Amelia Butler ..... Pittsburgh
Robert Rainey ..... Allegheny
Lizzie McKay ..... Allegheny
Charles P. Grundy ..... Allegheny
Bertha O'Conner ..... Allegheny
Geo. W. McCallister ..... Beaver county
Nettie J. McClester ..... Finley township
W. J. Leader ..... Braddock
Mary Deitsetem ..... Duquesne
Andrew Varadi ..... Duquesne
Susie Fador ..... Pittsburgh
Thos. Bird ..... Scott Haven
Annie M. Fester ..... Scott Haven
Marshall C. Rodgers ..... Pittsburgh
Lillian Mulholland ..... Sharpsburg
Karl Zippel ..... Pittsburgh
Marie Schneider ..... Pittsburgh
Patrick Donohoe ..... Pittsburgh
Sarah Flinn ..... Pittsburgh
Andrew Cunningham ..... Pittsburgh
Sophie E. Dow ..... Pittsburgh
Thos. A. Kain ..... Pittsburgh
Mary J. Klotz ..... Pittsburgh
Wojiiech Pieski ..... McKeesport
Wiktorya Mrinska ..... Duquesne
Frank Wagner ..... Allegheny
Lavina Boyer ..... Allegheny
Joseph Korger ..... Pittsburgh
Anna Mirrich ..... Allegheny
Falden Herbert ..... Allegheny
Alice Fagan ..... Allegheny
J. G. Wallace ..... Homestead
Alice Gant ..... Homestead
Michael Roszka ..... Pittsburgh
Anna Hinkel ..... Pittsburgh
Heinrich Leicher ..... Allegheny
Katherine Dorn ..... Allegheny
Vernon A. Heskett ..... Pittsburgh
Agnes Connor ..... Pittsburgh
Elgie Phenicie ..... Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Dunlier ..... Pittsburgh
Martin Plungi ..... Mansfield
Pietronele Koralczykowa ..... Mansfield
Jules Champagne ..... New Kensington
Irma Perrier ..... Tarentum
Stif Koczis ..... McKeesport
Etzel Bauer ..... Pittsburgh
Anton Kerin ..... Millvale
Emelie Kress ..... Millvale
Stephen Maiher ..... Allegheny
Mary Zimmerman ..... Allegheny
Joseph Mushinski ..... Allegheny
Mary Barschafer ..... Pittsburgh
John Zablotny ..... Pittsburgh
Maryanna Laszozynska ..... Pittsburgh
Mathias Kozan ..... Allegheny
Anna Elischer ..... Allegheny
Roitr Zawojski ..... McKeesport
Mary Lesnak ..... McKeesport
Merry Schaffer ..... Pittsburgh
Golda Federhar ..... Pittsburgh
Vingenzo Fanyillo ..... Wilmerding
Anna Serra ..... Wilmerding
Adam Hoffmann ..... Allegheny
Katherine Meister ..... Sharpsburg
Charles C. Nauman ..... McKees Rocks
Maggie D. Stauffer ..... Sharpsburg
Richard E. Easler ..... Versailles township
Ettie B. Tenan ..... McKeesport
Adam Pokutko ..... Duquesne
Rosalia Milewska ..... Duquesne
John Sekulic ..... Braddock
Martina Reic ..... Braddock
John S. Alger ..... Pittsburgh
Kate Moore ..... Pittsburgh
Hugh Scott ..... Upper St. Clair township
Jennie Sharlow ..... Scott township
James A. Fry ..... Port Perry
Annie F. Newland ..... Duquesne
John Moratscheck ..... Lower St. Clair twp
Mary Kinzig ..... Lower St. Clair township
Giovanni Morini ..... Greenock
Giovannina Algeri ..... Greenock
Antonio Seiveno ..... Pittsburgh
Eufrosina Dabbruzzi ..... Pittsburgh
Louis Jackson ..... Baltimore, Md
Lottie Morgan ..... Salem, O
Mitro Kavalo ..... Pittsburgh
Mary Trinko ..... Pittsburgh
Geo. M. Jacob ..... Pittsburgh
Josephine T. Kremer ..... Pittsburgh
John Goletka ..... Pittsburgh
Kathrine Sewell ..... Pittsburgh
John W. Boettinger ..... Sharpsburg
Hedwig A. Schwandt ..... Sharpsburg
Karl A. Kruse ..... Shaler township
Lizzie Baier ..... Shaler township
Peter Johnson ..... Guffey Station
Julia A. Fisher ..... McKeesport
Sebastian Mikalojczyk ..... Allegheny
Teofila Mosialwiez ..... Allegheny
J. J. Rhine ..... Pittsburgh
Blanche E. Coates ..... Pittsburgh
Gottfried Hoffman ..... Scott township
Lucrezia Gloria ..... Mansfield
James Mueller ..... Allegheny
Katie Gilmore ..... Allegheny
John Klemowski ..... Pittsburgh
Agnes Laille ..... Pittsburgh
John Engina ..... Allegheny
Agnes Golecha ..... Allegheny
Martin Andis ..... Pittsburgh
Maria Schenckaoski ..... Finleyville
Eugene Kohler ..... Allegheny
Lina Lehrmann ..... Allegheny
Michael Kaib ..... Allegheny
Elizabeth Henggerler ..... Allegheny
Stanislaw Firaczak ..... Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Jankovski ..... Pittsburgh
Petro Fesz ..... Pittsburgh
Mary Papovicz ..... Homestead
John Jarnoski ..... Pittsburgh
Lucy Karshelachska ..... Pittsburgh
John T. McDonald ..... Irwin
Sarah McDonald ..... Wilmerding
John Zeliman ..... Pittsburgh
Mary Kleeheo ..... Pittsburgh
Paul Koshkoski ..... McKeesport
Maria Picha ..... McKeesport
Alexander Menkiewicz ..... Pittsburgh
Pelagia Gelleiska ..... Pittsburgh
Michael Potulipas ..... Allegheny
Anna Pupiez ..... Allegheny
Andrew Urban ..... Pittsburgh
Salomia Pietrowska ..... Pittsburgh
Joseph Karoli ..... Blythesdale
Elizabeth Kawolicz ..... Blythesdale
Jos. Wokobrat ..... Pittsburgh
Anna Zewicz ..... Pittsburgh
Vewzel Cerneny ..... Allegheny
Anna Sebek ..... Allegheny
Ernest E. Avonyi ..... Pittsburgh
Charlotte Gross ..... Pittsburgh
Joseph Meiert ..... Allegheny
Margaretta Schmidt ..... Allegheny
August Bergesan ..... Blairsville
Edward Lewerz ..... Braddock
Albert Burrey ..... Pittsburgh
Katie Schmidt ..... Pittsburgh
Louis E. Oswald ..... Allegheny
Lula Zlm ..... Allegheny
John C. Stadler ..... Pittsburgh
Ellen Donovan ..... Pittsburgh
Samuel Y. Lynch ..... Mifflin township
Susannah Jones ..... Mifflin township
Hiram O. Price ..... Allegheny
Lizzie Griffiths ..... Pittsburgh
Wm. A. Sweeney ..... Allegheny
Agnes Sweeney ..... Allegheny
Peter Schoppert ..... Baldwin township
Maria Wagenhauser ..... Pittsburgh
Owen W. Fair ..... Pittsburgh
Maudie E. Wills ..... Millvale
Wm. Delray ..... Penn station
Sadie Best ..... Pittsburgh

MARRIED.

CARR—RICKETSON—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at the residence of the bride's parents, 220 Ridge avenue, Allegheny, Pa., by the Rev. John Crocker White, D. D., MARY, daughter of John H. Ricketson, and PASCHALL CARR, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

CONLEY—On Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 2 A. M., THOMAS CONLEY, in his 53d year.

FITZ—On Monday, January 9, 1893, at 5 P. M., DR. DANIEL FITZ, husband of Martha and John Fitz, in her 49th year.

HACK—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 10:45 A. M., NORMAN GEORGE, youngest son of Joseph and Catherine Hack, aged 1 year 8 months and 10 days.

KREBS—On Tuesday morning, January 10, 1893, at 5 o'clock, FREDERICK KREBS, aged 75 years 9 months and 10 days.

MCLELLAND—On Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., CHARLES A. MCLELLAND, in the 65th year of his age.

PETERMAN—On Monday, January 9, 1893, at 4:55 P. M., BARBARA, daughter of Margaretha and the late Philip Peterman, aged 34 years 3 months.

SAINT—On Monday, January 9, 1893, at 8:20 P. M., ISAAC SAINT, in his 75th year.

STEWART—On Tuesday morning, January 10, 1893, at the residence of her son-in-law, William Mundschine, in Chicago, SARAH A. STEWART, in her 73d year.

SALISBURY—On Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 7:20 A. M., JAMES SALISBURY, in the 81th year of his age.

SCHIRMER—On Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 6:15 A. M., J. GEORGE SCHIRMER, aged 55 years 7 months and 6 days.

ADAMS—On Wednesday, January 11, 1893, at 7:45 A. M., ISABELLA, wife of Captain David E. Adams, in her 70th year.

BLACK—On Wednesday evening, January 11, 1893, at 8 o'clock, JOHN R. BLACK, aged 83 years.

BLOOR—On Wednesday, January 11, 1893, at 5 o'clock A. M., LOUIS J. BLOOR, aged 40 years.

FELLINGER—On Wednesday, January 11, 1893, at 7:15 A. M., ANNA MARY, widow of Anthony Fellinger, aged 60 years.

STONE—At McKeesport, Pa., on Wednesday, January 11, 1893, ELIZA E. STONE, aged 66 years.

STEWART—On Tuesday morning, January 10, 1893, at the residence of her son-in-law, William Mondschine, in Chicago, SARAH A. STEWART, in her 73d year.

WARD—On Wednesday, January 11, 1893, at 5:45 P. M., JAMES WARD, aged 54 years.

ARNOLD—On Wednesday, January 11, 1893, at 2:30 P. M., DAVID L., eldest son of Joseph and Catherine Arnold, and beloved husband of Alice W. Arnold, nee Jones, in his 27th year.

DEASY—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 7 o'clock A. M., JOHN DEASY, aged 35 years.

FERSON—At Sanford, Fla., Tuesday, January 10, 1893, MRS. SUSAN FERSON, wife of Oliver Ferson, aged 61 years.

DICKEY—At her home in Tarentum, on Wednesday night, January 11, 1893, at 12 o'clock, BELLA DICKEY.

VOIGT—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 2:45 A. M., FRANK W. VOIGT, aged 39 years 9 months and 21 days.

ATCHISON—On Friday, January 13, 1893, at 4 o'clock A. M., JOHN ATCHISON, aged 62 years.

BAUMAN—On Friday, January 13, 1893, at 12:15 A. M., MAGGIE J., wife of Arthur Bauman, aged 41 years.

BLACK—Thursday morning, January 12, 1893, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of her son, S. J. Black, 622 Bedford avenue, ELIZABETH, widow of William Black, aged 66 years.

BOLES—On Wednesday, January 11, 1893, at 3 A. M., WILLIAM D., son of William and Ruth Ann Boles, in his 20th year.

BENNETT—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 1 o'clock A. M., GEORGE H. BENNETT, in his 44th year.

GROSS—At his residence, 33 Liberty street, Allegheny, on Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 2:30 P. M., BENJAMIN, son of Isaac and Dora Gross, aged 17 years and 9 months.

FAWCETT—By drowning, on Friday, January 13, 1893, at 10 A. M., IRENE L. FAWCETT, eldest daughter of J. W. and O. B. Fawcett, aged 18 years.

GRIFFITH—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., ANNIE, beloved daughter of William and Ann Griffith, in her 22d year.

HIRSCH—On Friday, January 13, 1893, at 4 A. M., JOSEPH G. HIRSCH, aged 62 years.

KEYS—At residence of her son-in-law, William Beam, corner Frankstown and Fifth avenue extension, Twenty-first ward, East End, on Friday, January 13, 1893, at 11 A. M., MARY M., relict of William Kelly, in her 85th year.

MUHL—On Friday, January 13, at 2:30 A. M., HILDA MAY, infant daughter of Fred and Maggie Muhl, 45 Franklin street, Allegheny.

HASLETT—On Friday, January 13, 1893, at 5 A. M., GEORGE W. HASLETT, son of the late Captain William B. Haslett, aged 47 years.

MURRAY—At his residence, California avenue, Allegheny, on Friday, January 13, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., DENNIS MURRAY, in his 58th year.

MURRY—Suddenly, on Friday, January 13, 1893, at 2:45 P. M., GEORGE ROBERT, only child of Robert D. and Kate Murry, nee Boldoff, aged 2 months and 8 days.

PHILLIPS—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. W. Jones, Junilla street, Mrs. LUCY PHILLIPS, in the 83d year of her age.

PAAKE—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 2:15 A. M., DAVID S. PAAKE, aged 68 years.

STEINERT—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 7:45 P. M., MARIE, eldest daughter of F. W. and Annie Steinert, at her home, 94 Webster avenue, Pittsburgh.

TAYLOR—On Friday, January 13, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., RICHARD, eldest son of William and Evice F. Taylor, in his 20th year.

CRUIKSHANK—On Saturday, January 14, 1893, at 5:30 P. M., CHAS. D., second son of W. A. and Emma F. Cruikshank, in his 15th year.

DRAVO—Of diphtheria, on Sunday eve, January 15, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 264 Allegheny avenue, Horace S., infant son of Horace G. and Lizzie D. Dravo, in the 11th year of his age.

PEARSON—On Thursday, January 12, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M., O. H. PERRY PEARSON, SR., in his 70th year.

CHARTENER—On Sunday, January 15, 1893, at 12:15 A. M., J. GUSTAV CHARTENER, aged 32 years.

COOPER—At Zanesville, O., on Saturday, January 14, 1893, MARSHALL COOPER, father of Joseph H. Cooper, of West End.

DRAVO—Of diphtheria, on Sunday evening, January 15, 1893, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 264 Allegheny avenue, HORACE G., JR., son of Horace G. and Lizzie D. Dravo, in the 11th year of his age.

GRAHAM—At her residence, Lime Hill, Wilkins township, Pa., on Sabbath, January 15, at 1 P. M., MRS. ELIZA M. GRAHAM, in her 79th year. Interment private.

HARRIS—On Saturday, January 14, 1893, at 6 P. M., HENRIETTA HARRIS, aged 70 years, aunt of John J. and William C. O'Reilly.

HEINZ—On Saturday, January 14, 1893, at 10 P. M., PETER P. HEINZ, beloved husband of Rosa Heinz, nee Green, aged 36 years and 10 months.

MOREN—On Monday morning, January 16, 1893, at 8 o'clock, CATHERINE MOREN, in her 72d year.

SCHUETTE—On Sunday, January 15, 1893, at 12:30 P. M. FREDERICK SCHUETTE, in his 75d year.

SEGEBROOK—At his residence, 87 Hooker street, Millvale borough, on Sunday morning, January 15, 1893, at 2:15 o'clock, J. W. SEGEBROOK, aged 37 years and 30 days.

SHENKLE—On Saturday, January 14, 1893, at 4:25 P. M., MRS. ANNA M. SHENKLE, in her 70th year.

SNYDER—On Saturday evening, January 14, 1893, at his residence, corner of Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, Rev. HENRY SNYDER, in the 67th year of his age.

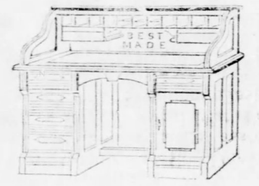
WARD—On Sunday, January 15, at 1:45 A. M., MRS. CATHERINE WARD, wife of Morris Ward, age 58 years.

YOUNG—On Saturday, January 14, 1893, at 3 P. M., at the residence of his aunt, Mary Kapp, New Haven station, P. & W. R. R., ROBERT YOUNG, aged 47 years and 2 months.

BARRY—On Monday, January 16, 1893, at 6:45 A. M., MRS. HANNAH BARRY, wife of John Barry, in her 29th year.

CREELMAN—At Wilkinsburg, on Monday, January 16, 1893, at 11 A. M., SAMUEL CREELMAN, in his 90th year.

HART—On Monday, January 16, 1893, at 1 A. M., ANNIE, wife of Charles Hart, aged 24 years.



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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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2,000 yards black and white medium and wide STRIPED IMPORTED MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, double width, 36 inches wide.

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50 Cts.

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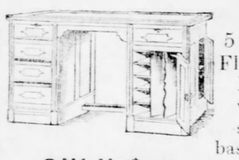

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FURNITURE·CARPETS·CURTAINS
BEDDING
33 FIFTH AVE.

MURDOCH—On Sabbath afternoon, January 15, 1893, JAMES MURDOCH, Sr.

MCCUNE—At the family residence, 5616 Broad street, East End, Monday, January 16, at 2:45 P. M., HUGH MCCUNE, in his 52nd year.

RUSSELL—On Monday, January 16, at 9:45 A. M., JOSEPH RUSSELL, in the 64th year of his age.

STETLER—On Monday, January 16, 1893, at 10:35 A. M., NORRIS STETLER, in his 43rd year.

SNYDER—At Wilkinsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, January 17, 1893, at 1 A. M., JOHN SNYDER, in his 85th year.

TONER—On Monday evening, January 16, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock, CATHERINE TONER, widow of Michael Toner, aged 63 years.

WALKER—On Monday, January 16, 1893,

SENATE CHANGES.

An Unusual Number of New Faces Will Be Seen at the Next Session.

A NEW HISTORICAL EPOCH.

Almost Certain That the Democrats Will Control.

NAMES OF THE NEW MEMBERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST

When Vice President Adlai Stevenson assumes the duties of his office March 4, one of his first official acts will be the administration of the oath to 29 senators whose terms will begin with the Fifth-third congress. Not since the stormy days of reconstruction has the opening session of the United States senate been fraught with such momentous interests, nor the changes in the personnel of its membership so many or so marked. A complete change in party policy in all departments of federal government is assured. From present indications the Democratic party will organize the senate in entire accord with the lower house and the executive chair. Men who have shaped party legislation for close to a quarter of a century will be relegated to the rear and the Democ-

FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

racy which has been in the minority in the senate since the days of Buchanan will again put in force its policy in relation to the administration of the government. March 4 bids fair to be the beginning of an historical epoch in American politics, and with its advent will come new men and new measures.

The terms of the following named senators will expire on March 3: Nelson W. Aldrich, R. I.; John B. Allen, Washington; William B. Bate, Tenn.; Rufus Blodgett, N. J.; Lyman R. Casey, North Dakota; Francis M. Cockrell, Mo.; John W. Daniel, Va.; Cushman K. Davis, Minn.; Henry L. Dawes, Mass.; Redfield Proctor, Vt.; Charles J. Faulkner, W. Va; James Z. George, Miss; Arthur P. Gorman, Md.; George Gray, Del.; Eugene Hale, Me.; Joseph R. Hawley, Conn.; Charles N. Felton, Cal.; Frank Hiscock, New York; Algernon S. Paddock, Nebraska; Samuel Pasco, Florida; Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania; John Reagan, Texas; Roger Q. Mills, Texas; Wilbur S. Sanders, Montana; Philetus Sawyer, Wisconsin; John Sherman, Ohio; William M. Stewart, Nevada; Francis B. Stockbridge, Michigan; David Turpie, Indiana, and Bishop Perkins, Kansas.

In addition to these there will be elected a new senator from Wyoming. In Vermont, Ohio and Rhode Island, Mississippi, Virginia and Maryland the elections have already been held and Senators Proctor, Sherman, Aldrich, George, Daniel and Gorman named as their own successors. On January 17 senatorial elections will be held in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, Maine, Delaware, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. California's election was held January 10, and New Jersey, Kansas and West Virginia will hold their senatorial election on January 24. In Florida the election is not held until April 18, and Senator Pasco will hold over until his successor is elected. Among those of the old timers who will bow their heads in acknowledgment of renewed fealty to the constitution will be John Sherman of Ohio, the Nestor of his party in congress. The tall, gaunt Buckeye senator will, for the fourth time, subscribe to the oath he took in 1861, and for the first time in his 24 years' service will act with the minority. Another picturesque figure will be Arthur Pue Gorman, whose impassive, sphinx-like face is as smooth and rosy as it was when he first looked upon the senate as a page in 1853. Eugene Hale, the Republican war-horse from Maine, who first came into national

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

politics with the Forty-first congress and who declined the postmaster generalship in 1874, will commence his third senatorial term along with the incoming Democratic administration, as will also Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the real father of the tariff law now in force; William M. Stewart, the silver senator from Nevada, who will look in an uncertain way on both sides of the house as if he didn't know on just which side he belonged, and Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, the Pennsylvania field marshal of campaign warfare.

More radical than any other is the change in the personnel of the State representation from Kansas. While the politician is gaining ground in the East, Kansas is choking off her prominence with men whose only claim to the suffrage of the State legislature is that they profess the religion of purity and reform in politics. Curious contrasts are these. The Republican administration saw the extinguishment of the two most notable men the State has yet offered to the government. The voice of Kansas until a year ago was that for which all ears waited. Then Ingalls, the geyser-like orator, whose scathing words echoed from ocean to ocean in the ears of a wondering public, was succeeded by Peffer, whose voice cannot even be heard by the senators on the Democratic side,

EUGENE HALE.

and whose opinions carry little weight beyond the covers of the *Congressional Record*. The unexpired term of Senator Plumb, the human steam engine, whose ability to work equaled that of two ordinary men, was served out by Bishop W. Perkins, a broad-minded man of experience and ability, but the successive political revolutions that Kansas seems to raise, with the ease with which she produces crops and cyclones, portends a failure of his re-election. When Senator Peffer has a colleague of his own qualifications, Kansas' greatest prominence will come from the personal and political idiosyncracies of its two senators.

Another striking figure that will be sincerely regretted is that of "Uncle" Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin, whose ample girth contains such a rare kindliness of spirit that he is beloved by even the most partisan of his political opponents. Since he took his seat in 1881 Senator Sawyer has proved the earnestness of his Republicanism many times. He is one of the most faithful members of the senate, and takes a special pride in the few vacancies that occur against his name at roll-call. Algernon Paddock, the National Pure Food bill champion from Nebraska, will be swept away by the Populist surges which are pouring over the agricultural States of the West.

Still another man who will be missed is the tawny-haired Warren of Wyoming, who was hung in effigy by an irate silver constituency for daring to vote against unlimited coinage. He drew the short term when Wyoming was admitted to statehood, but has been recognized as a forceful and active possibility in national legislation.

An important retirement will be that of the Massachusetts senator who succeeded Charles Sumner, and who has served his State at Washington since the Thirty-fifth congress. To look at Senator Dawes now, it is hard to realize the vast work that he has gone through. Every Indian village has heard of Dawes's name, while the nomenclature of "The Great Father" at Washington is hardly known. He was the recognized authority on Indian subjects for years before experts from the West joined the senate, and up to the last he was able to maintain his position at the head of the committee on Indian affairs. But Dawes has

GEORGE GRAY.

been more than that. His life has practically been spent in the two branches of congress, and in his younger days his fire and vigor rarely failed to hold congress until his purpose had been accomplished. At the time Blaine was speaker of the house, Dawes was one of the most interesting figures in congress, and in the stirring events of that period he made a reputation that he has sustained through all the years that have followed.

If the great Connecticut combination of Platt and Hawley should be broken it will be a loss to the Republicans. As chairman of the military committee, Senator Hawley has stood behind such measures as he deemed best calculated to administer the affairs of the military forces so as to make them most effective and at the same time not a source of reckless expenditure. He has presided over one of the greatest military committees the senate has known, and had it been in times of war instead of peace it would have been a committee that would have become historical. That the army budgets have not been exhorbitant is largely due to Hawley's determination. He has figured in the front Republican ranks, and it will be the cause of general personal regret if he is not in his seat again.

Wilbur F. Sanders, the vigilante senator from Montana, will be missing. Perhaps Sanders deserved the title of "Loud Mouthed" that he was given, but he has made a reliable member.

California finds itself trembling on the verge of the Democratic ranks. Senator Stanford has to recognize that the State which he supposed was placed firmly in the hands of the Republicans is just now moving the other way as far as senatorial representation goes. Felton, the millionaire oil man whom Stanford, placed in "Uncle" George Hearst's shoes, is compelled to yield to a Democrat. Stanford himself is nearly 70 years old and has not been robust for several years. If a successor had to be elected now, California might add another to the Democratic cohorts in the senate. Governor Stanford will regard this phase of the possibility with such dread that his escort of a Democratic colleague to the vice president's desk to take the oath of office will be an unpleasant promenade.

But Stanford is not the only Republican senator who will find it a mournful march. Manderson of Nebraska will walk up to the desk to see the Republican vote of this State in the senate divided with a Democrat or Third party man. Carey of Wyoming will be apt to have to stand sponsor for a Democrat.

While this division of representation in the senate works to the advantage of both parties, it compels each member to attend more strictly to his duties in the senate, and where formerly two Republicans or two Democrats could take turns, especially on long hard fights, in watching the situation, how both senators will be compelled to be in evidence all the time. With the close majority that would exist in the senate in the fifty-fourth congress it will render the duties extremely exacting.

That the senate will be Democratic in its organization is now almost a foregone conclusion. Outside of Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wyoming, the five States in which the result has been considered doubtful, the senate will stand as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama	2	..	..	Nevada	..	1	1
Arkansas	2	..	..	New Hamp'e.	..	2	..
California	1	1	..	New Jersey	2	..	..
Colorado	..	2	..	New York	2	..	..
Connecticut	..	2	..	N. Carolina	2	..	..
Delaware	1	1	..	N. Dakota	..	2	..
Florida	2	..	..	Ohio	1	..	..
Georgia	2	..	..	Oregon	..	1	..
Idaho	..	2	..	Penn'a	..	2	..
Illinois	1	1	..	R. Island	..	2	..
Indiana	2	..	..	S. Carolina	2	..	..
Iowa	..	2	..	S. Dakota	..	1	1
Kentucky	2	..	..	Tennessee	2	..	..
Louisiana	2	..	..	Texas	2	..	..
Maine	..	2	..	Vermont	..	2	..
Maryland	2	..	..	Virginia	2	..	..
Massachus'ts	..	2	..	Washington	..	2	..
Michigan	..	2	..	W. Virginia	2	..	..
Minnesota	..	2	..	Wisconsin	..	2	..
Mississippi	2	..	..				
Missouri	2	..	..		42	36	2

In Kansas the legislature which met January 10 will elect a senator to succeed Bishop W. Perkins January 24. The Republicans have 19 members on

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

joint ballot, the Populists 83 and the Democrats 2. Senator Perkins is a candidate to succeed himself and Judge John Marton, a Democrat, and John Briedenthal, chairman of the Populist party, are opposing candidates. An interesting feature of the contest up to a week ago was the candidacy of Mrs. Lease, the shrewd and sharp-tongued Populist agitator. But she has withdrawn in favor of Briedenthal whom she describes as a "middle-of-the-road Populist," and it looks as if that gentleman would lock arms with the whiskered Peffer and face the vice president on March 4. At least that is the Populist program, but there is a deal of dealing going on. The Republicans have a number of contests for seats and declare that they will organize both houses. The Fusion Democrats want Judge Martin, and until the contested election cases in the courts are settled no one can begin to size up the situation.

In Montana the Democrats have practically won the day and added another senator to their column, but Wyoming, though it looks Democratic from present indications and is almost given up by the Republicans, may still be classed as doubtful. The contests here with their indeterminable claims and counter-claims of corruption and fraud and the succession of legal tilts and snap judgments have filled the papers for weeks, and are familiar. Should the Republicans by any chance win, they will return Francis E. Warren. Whom the Democrats and Populists will decide upon is still enveloped in a haze. In North Dakota there is a contest over Senator Lyman Casey's seat. That gentleman after he had recovered from his nervousness over the closeness of the State legislature ran against another unpleasantness in the shape of the opposition of Congressman Johnson. Johnson believes that Senator Casey secured his defeat two years ago. His candidacy is a strong one, as is also that of Governor Burke.

With the evidence at hand it looks altogether as if the next federal senate would organize about as follows: Democrats 44, Republicans 39, Populists 5.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

In this case the vote of Vice President Stevenson would be the deciding ballot in case the Populists and Republicans should vote together. This roll call, however, is based upon the assumption that the Democrats will elect the senator in Wyoming and Montana, and the Populists secure the senator in Kansas and Nebraska. Many of the most interesting contests for senatorial seats, however, are within party lines. In the new senate, no man's coming will be looked for more eagerly than that of Edward Murphy, Jr., whose election from New York is settled. The bitterness of the element of New York Democracy, known as the Hill faction, against the nomination of Grover Cleveland, their subsequent loyalty to the ticket, the objection of the president-elect to Mr. Murphy's candidacy, and the support of Mr. Murphy by that most powerful political organization in the world, Tammany Hall, have conspired to give the New York State senatorial fight more notoriety than that of almost any other State. Those who have formed an unpleasant conception of Mr. Murphy will be agreeably disappointed. He is a well built and exceedingingly handsome old gentleman, with thick silvery white hair and mustache, a shrewd, kindly face which shows great tenacity of purpose and a pleasantly modulated voice. He is a college bred man and holds a

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

diploma from St. John's, but is a man of affairs rather than a student. And while he will never shine in the senate for oratorical ability or knowledge of statesmanship, he may be depended upon to do his share of committee work, and to furnish the men for whatever patronage New York may be able to get out of the administration.

The Massachusetts contest over a successor to Senator Dawes ended, as has been anticipated for several years, in the choice of Henry Cabot Lodge as nominee of the Republican caucus. When Senator Hoar presents to the clerk of the senate the certificate of the election that creates Senator Cabot Lodge in place of Senator Henry Dawes it will mark the consummation of Lodge's ambition and of Hoar's plans, at least it is one of Hoar's plans now. Lodge has long been the leader of the young element in Massschusetts and his work in congress has made him the logical candidate. The force bill which bore his name, but was not his, gave him fame, and of the probable new senators Lodge is really the only one who has any great reputation, unless it should happen that Congressman Bryan of Nebraska should succeed Paddock. Even he, however, cannot be said to have attained Lodge's reputation. In opposition to Lodge were such men as ex-Congressman and ex-Governor W. W. Crapo and ex-Governor John D. Long. All three were good figures, but Lodge is abreast the time, and the young element, having presented in Lodge a candidate who found favor in Senator Hoar's eyes, has won. Lodge has been admitted to the bar, but claims literature as his profession, and has found time during his three terms in congress to issue historical works of value. Lodge was defeated twice before he succeeded in reaching congress, but once there he has found apparently little difficulty in attaining his ambition which was senatorial toga. He has served as a member of the house committees on naval affairs and election of president and vice president, and will need no initiation into the methods of the senate as he has already studied them. In the Fifty-third congress Massachusetts will therefore be represented by Lodge, whose name the force bill bore and by Senator Hoar who was unable to force the bill through the senate.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER.

In Connecticut the contest is a test of strength between the present incumbent, Senator Hawley, and the much disputed over Governor Bulkely. Bulkely has said that he is in politics for diversion and wants no greater enjoyment than the political fight. The contest over the Connecticut senatorial seat has given Bulkely a good measure of diversion. The nominee of the Republican party caucus is sure of election. In West Virginia Senator Charles J. Faulkner is experiencing some opposition. Representative W. L. Wilson, who was the permanent chairman of the Chicago convention, is also a candidate for the senatorship, and is the most likely candidate opposed to Mr. Faulkner. In Wisconsin John L. Mtchell, who has been representative in the house one term, would like, it is said, to go to the senate in place of Senator Sawyer. Mr. Mitchell is extremely wealthy, a man of great culture and a thorough business man. At one time he was looked on as a good candidate for the vice presidency, and his name was repeatedly heard in connection with a cabinet position. The situation in Delaware has a bit of piquancy about it. Senator George Gray naturally is a candidate for re-election, but he is also considered a cabinet probability. A senator should be elected on January 17, and so far, if Mr. Gray knows, he has not yet given any signs whether he is to be in the cabinet or in the senate. If Mr. Gray is not elected senator it can be taken as settled that he has been tendered and has accepted a cabinet position. Mr. Gray will not give any sign it is expected until the caucus meets, as he favors ex-Secretary of State Bayard as his successor in the event of his own unavailability. There is, however, another candidate than Mr. Bayard in the person of Edward Martin, a shrewd and skillful politician and not much else.

In New Jersey the legislature meets January 10, but the election of senator does not occur until January 24. Rufus

Continued on Eleventh Page.

CHOLERA'S COMING.

The Dread Disease Expected, but It Will Not Take Us Unawares.

MODERN PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Emmons Clark of the N. Y. Board of Health Talks.

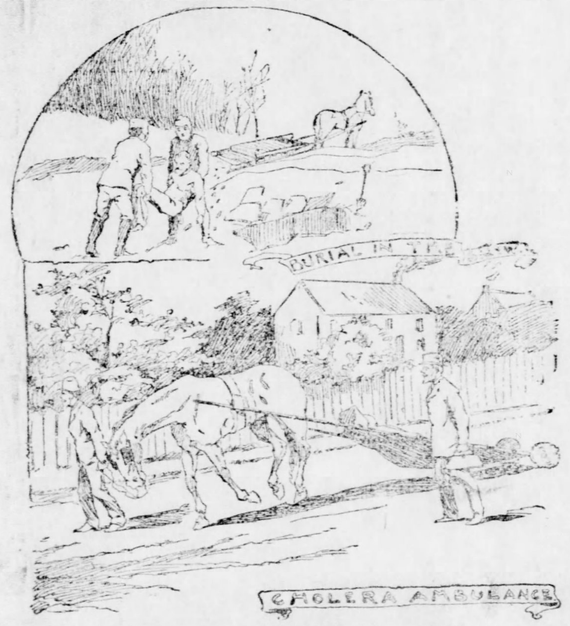
WORK OF COMBATING CONTAGION.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Will cholera come again in 1893?

Chicago wants to know, because if it comes in earnest it will knock the big fair out for a time at least. New York wants to know, because it wou'd kill trade. California wants to know, because it would make fruit a drug in the market.

Everybody wants to know if we're likely to have again such a dreadful time as 50 years ago, when in aristocratic Newport cholera patients were dragged about on an extempore ambulance made of two poles with a cot swung between, and when in the long cold Vermont winter so many people



SCENES IN VERMONT AND NEWPORT IN 1832.

died, so many were sick and the ground was so hard frozen that there were burials in the snow by the roadside, where the corpses lay frozen until spring.

If cholera comes it is likely to be by way of this great Atlantic seagate. Hence congress is certain to talk, and may possibly act upon propositions to forbid immigration for a time altogether.

What is the New York health board doing about it?

Owing to inadequate room, the city departments are scattered all the way from the dock department at Dock A upon the battery to the fire department on Sixty-seventh street. Midway of the long series, in one of those little eddies of quiet which are left by the roar and rush of the great city up town and down stands a big building running completely through from street to street. To the west the police headquarters look out on Mulberry street. To the east the big building faces Mott street, alert for strange oriental diseases springing from Chinatown—for these are the quarters of the health board.

The Mulberry street people are callee the finest police in the world. Thd health board gets seldom praise but usually abuse, for its wholesome task it is to tread on the toes of ignorance and rouse the enmity of greed. Yet the work it does, not for New York alone, but for the whole country, is vast. It is weeding out the slums. It is making tenandom less noxious and dangerous. It pounces upon hidden disease. It performs considerable charitable work.

Within the dingy old building, at one of its not too numerous windows and facing a desk filled high with papers, sits a man slightly past middle age, slender and alert and with the bearing of a soldier. This is Colonel Emmons Clark, long the commanding officer of the famous Seventh regiment, and now the secretary of the board of health.

"What," I asked Colonel Clark, "is the most serious business of a health board, and its greatest labor?"

"The checking and prevention of contagious diseases," replied Colonel Clark. "In this work a constant inspection of the tenements is necessary."

"Do you consider it likely that cholera will come again next year?"

"Medical men on both sides of the ocean seem to be agreed," replied Colonel Clark, "that cholera is apt to break out again. Our preparations are fully made. We have the St. John's Guild's floating hospital for the isolation of cases, and full supplies of cots, ambulances and the like. The disease is, however, quite as likely to invade the country by any other port as by New York."

The health board's quarantine limits are 300 feet from the dock. It has the power, however, to send any vessel, suspected or proved to have contagious diseases on board, back to quarantine. I gathered from Colonel Clark's guarded remarks that he rather favors the English system of combating cholera by local vigilance and prompt isolation with a quarantine of sufficient length for thorough disinfection, the more especially as cholera is supposed to develop within two, three or five days, and the Atlantic voyage lasts longer.

"Do you think," I asked, "that in the ideal city of the future contagious diseases can ever be wholly prevented?"

"I have an idea, and I think it is shared by the members of the board, that they can be practically, if not wholly. Smallpox, typhus and cholera have been robbed of their terrors. We believe that scarlet fever and diphtheria can be stamped out, and that before many years, as smallpox, typhus and cholera have been. On the 1st of January a dozen disinfectors for these two diseases will be appointed, and they will be vigorously fought."

"Then disease of a contagious nature can be brought down to a minimum, if not wholly eradicated?"

"It is a fair inference. Smallpox is an instance in point. Twenty-five years ago there were several hundred deaths a year from it in New York. Now we have some years no cases at all, and never except it is brought here. Of course, a difficulty in dealing with it is that it will often be concealed until a death makes further concealment impossible, by which time a whole neighborhood may have been exposed. As to the value of vaccination there can be no possible doubt. The experience of the health board is absolutely conclusive upon that point. The objections to vaccination usually arise from a mistaken notion that noxious diseases may be introduced into the blood. There is no danger of this sort in New York, at least, for all the virus used is pure vaccine matter, from the city's own farm."

"And as to the so-called children's diseases?"

"Measles was last year included in the sanitary code, and will hereafter be treated with all possible precautions. It is one of the most contagious of all diseases and very dangerous. Once let it get a foothold in a foundling asylum or children's hospital and it is almost impossible to drive it out. In dealing with all contagious diseases there are two unfailing rules, isolation and disinfection. This can be assured in private households as well as in a hospital. Patients need never be removed to a hospital except in cases where proper isolation and attendance cannot be provided at home. But 'prevention is better than cure,' and when danger is apprehended from cholera there is no better rule of conduct than the little 'Don't' circular issued last summer by the board of health and copied everywhere. Disease often comes by way of the water supply, and the thorough boiling of water destroys the germs."

From the records it appears that the death rate of New York has fallen steadily since the record of it

EMOMNS CLARK.

was kept with anything like accuracy. Before 1851 the data are not very reliable, but such high rates as 45 per 1,000 in 1832, cholera time; 34.90 per 1,000 in 1834, same cause in part; 35.02 in 1847, 46.70 in 1849; 46.86 in 1845, and an average of nearly 35 from 1863 to 1866 are reported. Since 1883 the rate has not touched 27 once, varying between 26.15 in 1888 and 24.58 in 1890. This rate is, partly for climatic reasons, higher in the New England towns, but it is very much lower than the rate in the great continental cities of Europe which grow steadily worse in this respect the farther east one goes.

Or take specific diseases. Smallpox killed 1,280 people in 1875. For three years past it has averaged less than two victims per year. Scarlet fever killed 2,066 in 1880, 408 in 1890. Typhus fever killed 433 in 1866 alone, and one in the three years from 1889 to 1891.

Cholera prevention is possible. Hamburg, instead of preventing it, pretended, until too late, that she hadn't it. Hamburg is two cities, one splendid, new, rich; one old, squalid, miserable. Dirty Hamburg took sick first. Clean Hamburg lied about it until clean and dirty alike were racing by thousands for the open grave.

Are there any Hamburgs in America?

OWEN LANGDON.

Rather a Small Trousseau.

Kate Field's Washington.

Quality rather than quantity was the principle upon which a Washington bride planned her trousseau. The marriage—which could only be classed under the head of runaways—was undoubtedly the subject of much deep thought beforehand, inasmuch as the accessories of toilet to be carried upon the eventful trip were reduced to the minimum. The wedding took place in the summer, and the conventional traveling bag was replaced by a white lace parasol. This was carried furled, the filmy white flounces serving as a receptacle for the trousseau—a pair of curling tongs and a toothbrush.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

THE SPECTRAL FOOTPRINTS:

A RUSSIAN RIDDLE.

BY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, G. C. M. G.

It was near the town of N-pr-vetschk-ntz.

Where on earth is that? Never mind. Somewhere in Russia. The locality is of no importance to the story. Moreover, I promise you it is the only Russian name with which I shall trouble you.

It took me about an hour to pronounce it, even tolerably, when I was first engaged to go to the lady in whose house the unaccountable thing happened which I shall briefly relate.

Unaccountable it was, and incomprehensible it will remain, as far as I can see, like the name of the place where it undoubtedly happened. I am not violating confidences in relating the incident, for although I believe the young man who was, with myself, the principal witness of the affair, now holds high command in the Russian army, he has never imposed on me any obligation of silence; and what we experienced happened so long ago that the relation of it cannot now be held to be indiscrete. Indiscretion is a fault I abhor, and I have always been accused of being too reticent, rather than too communicative. Lowland Scotchwoman as I am, it is not to be supposed that imagination has a large share in my mental composition. No, I am very matter-of-fact, and find it pretty easy to take things as they come, neither fretting at what time brings, nor feeling too desirous to pry into the future.

The daughter of a small innkeeper in a country town in the north of Scotland, I had inherited with the Lowland blood of my mother the rather stolid temperament that comes from Scandinavian descent, for my father's people had come from the Orkneys. It is often said that the mixture of Scots and Norse race produces a type singularly adapted for resistance to those influences which maligniy affect people compelled to remain much in solitude. My father had relations who were in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company. He has often told me how he had heard from these kinsfolk of their weary sojourn in places far remote from the habitations of men, where dogs and an occasional Indian or Esquimaux had been their sole companions. He was proud that, whether in solitary charge of a post in the Arctic regions, or placed in responsible positions in busy marts of men, his northern relatives had always been able to hold their own, and to rise in the service of their employers.

It is certainly not easy for an educated gentlewoman—for such my education made me—to find a place in England that is suitable. I was not "great" at languages, nor very proficient in music, but I could boast that I was very able-bodied, being quite 5 feet 10 inches, which is tall enough for a woman. Indeed, on the occasion of the illumination of a town where I was residing as a girl, I heard most impudent remarks made by some small boys in the crowd, who, themselves unable to see in the throng, asked me how it looked "from up there?" pointing to my head, where a face with regular but by no means too "bony" features kept a very calm expression in spite of any provocation offered. Yes, I was strong physically, and perhaps rather comely, if not handsome. To be called pretty I should have looked upon as a slight, for the word was not dignified enough for my conception of my own character and appearance.

After looking about in vain for a man sensible enough to appreciate me, and finding that it was chiefly among the short men with short purses that my attractions had influence, I determined to take none of them, and to occupy some time in travelling. An advertisement was placed in a newspaper, but another caught my eye on almost the same day when I inserted mine. This proceeded from some agency, and asked for a person who would not mind a solitary country life for a time.

My father's pride in the endurance of his kinsmen fired me with the wish to see if I was worthy of their distinction in this respect, and I presented myself at the office, where I was told that a knowledge of English was the only thing absolutely necessary, and that I should shortly hear further particulars. These came in the shape of a letter from a Russian lady, asking me to go to see her at Paris, the journey there and back to be paid for me. My friends tried to dissuade me from negotiating for such a post, and one told me how she knew of an American lady who had married a Russian prince and had been driven nearly out of her mind by the experience of only one winter in these "terrible backwoods," as she expressed herself. But for me this had no terror. I could leave when I liked, I supposed, though I were in aristocratic Russia; so I had my interview with the Russian countess at Paris.

I found her a most agreeable little lady—very small, so small that I wondered if I could ever be as lively as she appeared to be, if my great person could be squeezed into so concentrated a shape. She had tried diversions everywhere, she told me, and how she had of late not been well; and since was rather tired of running about Europe she meant, as a change, to try again her own country, where she had a son in the army—a son who would be able to spend some time with her at Easter, and then again, she hoped, later on in the year. She had her studies also, she said, to pursue, and as I looked on the little figure—with its delicate face so full of expression and quickness, and eyes so mild and benevolent—in the corner of an ample sofa, I thought that companionship with such an one would be delightful.

"Can you read well?" she asked, and insisted on my reading to her some passages from one of the ever popular Walter Scott's novels. She was graciously pleased with my voice, "a great matter," as she observed; for, she continued, "there are some voices that make me desire to jump out of the window when I hear them. I am not polite to such speakers. I put my fingers to my ears to shut out the sound. But your voice, though rather full in sound, is pleasant. It will soothe, not excite me. This is what my medical friends tell me I should have. If you do not object, we will consider our business as arranged. You will come and stay with me at least a year. I shall go soon and you will follow. I do not want you before the summer. My son will be with me during the sacred week, and I shall have much to do, but in the summer come to me."

So in the summer Paris was again visited by me, but only as a through passenger. My way led me eastwards, through France and Germany, until at length the Russian railways were reached. After meeting at a German town a person sent by the countess to meet me, we found ourselves one morning, after traveling all night, at a small country station in the midst of a pine wood. Here a trap and horse were in waiting, and I began my new life in a new country. Everything was indeed truly rustic. We drove for many miles through the wood, which had been left much as nature raised it, though in places there were clearings, and piles of junks of timber showed where the cutters had been at work. After what seemed an age, a halt was made at a rough, wooden-built inn by the wayside. The odor of the pines was all around in the warm evening air. The three horses that had taken us along at a good pace were unharnessed, and led to a stable at the back. My conductor and driver, with whom I had not been able to exchange an intelligible word, got down from their perch in front of the seat I occupied, and with smiles conveyed to me their wish that I should also descend and enter the inn. This had a large outer room, in which were a number of men talking loud and drinking the inevitable tea. I always wondered how Russians managed to live before they obtained that—to them—necessity of modern life. Through this hall or large room they led me to a chamber which, although very small, was fairly neat and comfortable-looking. A box bed in the wood wall was evidently prepared with some care, and there was a well-scrubbed floor, a table, two chairs, a bench and a stove. A woman now made her appearance, brought me some water, and then they left, shutting the door on me. I confess I felt rather like a prisoner, but fatigue made me grateful and sleepy, and next morning we were early on the march and arrived at our destination in the afternoon.

The forest ended abruptly, and as we emerged from it we looked from a very slight rise in the ground over an immense plain. The season was rather later than that at first assigned as the time of my arrival, and vast masses of rye were beginning to assume a yellowish tint. Great tracts in the country before us seemed very marshy, and shone in the sun with a dull green and brown, while far in the distance a wide stream was just perceptible. Near this, a light smoke arose from many houses where, as I afterward found, there was a considerable village. The landscape was not ugly, but I thought how bare and cold and featureless it would become in winter, when there would be nothing to break the blank level of ice and snow but the long dark lines of the forest we were leaving behind us. Among scattered trees, and surrounded by a vast amount of shrubbery, thickets of lilacs being the predominant feature—a so called English garden lay around the house which was to be my temporary home. This structure was a bold, and yet ambitious, attempt to reproduce a French chateau of the eighteenth century. There was a large center building. There were wings, and extended beyond and a little behind one of the wings was a stable. There were akward, allegorical figures on the center summit of each of these—a horse, that looked like a man, on his hind legs, was on the stable, and men and women, that looked like horses, adorned the top of the residence walls. A high French roof rendered the beauties of those grotesque things less noticeable than if they had stood against the sky line. There was in the central edifice a hall that had a gallery, which opened on to a balcony over the main entrance. This reception hall was furnished with gayish twisted furniture, the gilding much faded and chipped, and heavy marble slabs apparently tried to keep down the spirit of the furniture forms that writhed in golden contortions beneath. The large windows were double, and huge stoves rose, covered with white porcelain or in naked blackness, in every apartment. The shrubbery surrounding the country house extended far, and was overlooked on one side by a verandah, which had evidently been placed as an afterthought at the back of one of the wings. The front had nothing so friendly in its aspect. Untidy gravel met untidy grass. Dust and ill-kept borders made me long for leave to instruct the gardener, if such a personage there was among the very numerous domestics who received me. The mistress of the house did not come to meet me, but sent a kind message that she would see me soon, after I had rested.

From my window I continued my survey, and saw that at the back of the wing in which I was, the verandah below me gave a view of the English garden, with its meandering and untidy paths, and glades of rough and poor grass, dotted with large shrubbery clumps; and that beyond were fields; and at the end of the shrubbery a set of wooden buildings in the form of a square, devoted apparently to farm purposes. On a post in the middle of the quadrangle of the farmstead hung a bell, and the sound of this bell came to me that evening just before a summons to attend the countess. It was perhaps characteristic of her that when the bell told her laborers that their work was over for the day, she should put aside the occupation of the moment, and send for me to help her to amuse herself, for all the actions of this little lady were regulated with the utmost precision. She had her special hours for all things. Gracious and kindly at all times, her methodical ways yielded only to the impulse that would bid her break into her division of time to help any urgent need. No appeal from the people about the place ever found her too much occupied to attend to them. She had in her hands the whole management of the estate, which was a large one, for her boy had been sent to military cadet schools, and had only come home to the property that was really his, and not his mother's, for brief intervals. It was the same now that he had entered the army. He was away nearly all the year. He adored his little mother, who worshiped him, but military service kept him away, and he was only too glad to have every [illegible] ranged for him on his [illegible] countess.

All this I found out [illegible] that the mother ha[illegible] much from home

turned her life seemed to be more regularly occupied than ever. At all events, her people saw her less often among them. She was often shut up for hours alone in her room. When she did go among them, the reverence and love they showed to her was almost unbounded. Indeed, it rather grated on my feelings, bred, as I had been, in the independent ways of the Lowland Scot, to see men and women falling down before her when we entered their lowly abodes, and touching the ground with their foreheads. I think she herself rather enjoyed the contrast when she spoke to me. For though I flatter myself I am not conceited, I am decidedly not servile; and I would as soon kiss an old pig as touch the ground with my forehead for the sake of anybody. When I entered the room in which the countess was, she made an allusion to the delay in her reception of me, but took it, as I did also, quite as a matter of course, and began to speak in the kindest way to me, hoping that I would be happy staying for a time with her, and declaring that English literature was her great delight. She also soon branched off in her conversation to her son, praising him and saying that all joy left to her came from his love for her. She had in her room a carpet, on which roses were throw pell-mell in the design, and said in the prettiest way to me, that this had been given to her by her son, and that ever since he had been born she had really walked on roses.

From that evening onward her talk with me became more and more intimate, but it was always in the evening that I saw her, read to her and took part in her life. During the day she was always invisible, and it was at least a month after my arrival before I found out that she had become much addicted to spiritualistic practices and dreams. She had found out something from me of my past history, and of those of my family who had gone before to a better land, and she would sometimes startle me by telling me with the utmost courtesy, gravity and kindliness that she had seen so-and-so, always mentioning some dead friend or relative of mine seated beside me that day, either on a seat in the garden or in the carriage with me, as I took a drive! I learnt that at Paris some Americans had made her acquaintance and had first made her believe in the visions they conjured from the unseen world. She had become an enthusiastic convert to their ideas, and as she became more intimate with me she certainly related to me some astonishing experiences. It is useless to repeat these, but it was evident that they had made so profound an impression on her that the faith in apparitions became a second religion with her.

I found that her priest, who lived in the neighbouring little town, and came with two or three singers to perform service in a room fitted up as a chapel, was profoundly unhappy on the subject of her spiritualistic beliefs. He had, however, no cause to complain of any realization on her part in the observances of the orthodox church. On the contrary, every morning, and twice on Sunday, I could hear the deep-toned chanting which proceeded from the services held by her command and for her behoof in the chateau. I was not encouraged to attend any of these. On the contrary, it was hinted that the chapel was quite private; but I looked in one day and saw a beautifully-painted screen, divided into panels, on which were saints in gold and colors, and the floor was inlaid in many-colored marbles. She maintained to me that there was nothing against the belief in the power of the dead to appear to the living in Holy Writ; that on the contrary, there was much that made the possibility of communication not only probable but certain.

What great ideas were always crowding into the brain of that little lady! She would lie for an hour at a time on some couch that commanded a view, through the long French windows, of the landscape, her fine blue eyes open wide, but seeing naught of what was before her, for she was full of the belief that her ears were filled with the voices of the dead.

Once I remember to have been somewhat shocked by discovering that her friends, and the friends of others who thus appeared to her, had the peculiarity of wearing in their nebulous and improved condition very little, if any, clothing. This was, as I say, rather a blow to my feelings of reverence for the departed correspondents of the countess, for respect in my mind meant respect for a well-clothed creature. Perhaps I am wrong. We don't respect people the less when we know they are in their bathrooms. Perhaps I instinctively imagine them even then to be girt with hot towels. But it was some solace to my ideas to know that it was only a nebulous nakedness that obtruded itself on my friend's vision, and she alluded to the matter in so delicate and hazy a fashion that my feelings were not lacerated. I distinctly thought that it would be wiser for a lady, even of the countess's age, to set some fashion of attire for her defunct visitors, and especially if she really wanted me to see them also; but there is so little temptation to be very specific, when the persons to whom any remark might be addressed are likely to think all human garb falls under the category of the "ineroyable," so popular at the end of the last century. All dress must of course seem a caricature of the form divine to emancipated spirits, she said.

I fear I left on the dear little countess's mind a notion that there was a toleration, on my part, for the unconventionality to which I have ventured to allude as characterizing her somewhat spectacular religious beliefs. But we do not like to tear away all illusions, especially if the tearing away of them may afford pain to the devout believer, and in this case there was nothing to tear away. You cannot take the breeks off a Highlander, as my great grandmother used sorrowfully to say, when those savages were allowed into polite Lowland society. Here again, then, there was the impulse in mind not to tear away, but to invest, and clothe, and cover, and enfold, for the quiet of myself and my hostess, the beloved shapes she saw in so destitute a condition.

It was rather a repulse to my self-conceit that, on the day of my arrival, she had put off receiving me for so long; because, from my after-knowledge of her ways and habits, I felt convinced she had preferred her mental communing with her disembodied friends to my undoubtedly very corporal company. There was a good deal of me, as well as in me, as I knew, and I felt persuaded that there was nothing in those to whom I was preferred; but I dost not say this to my kind and excellent entertainer. I would not have so much objected to these strange influences on her, could I [illegible] made acquaintance with [illegible]though I was often [illegible] that they were a- [illegible]as too much of the [illegible]uppose, even to be [illegible]er in her estimate of their proximity. So I could only hope that they would prove themselves good neighbors, and half lamented, half rejoiced at their invisibility. They evidently clothed themselves with their own modesty, as far as I was concerned, and what more could I ask of them? Yet I could not repress a wish that they might be sufficiently accessible to me to assist me in urging the countess to take more exercise. She may have had imaginary walks as well as talks with them, but with me she would take no exercise. I was sent out alone in a carriage whenever I desired, but after the first novelty of the scenery and the forest had vanished, I felt a desire for company when going abroad, and this could only be gratified by making signs in pantomime to the thick back of the driver. He and I would come to the conclusion that our respective tongues may have been given us to make sounds, but could convey no intelligible language; and latterly, we only smiled at each other, or pointed this or that way, according as it was desired that the horse should be driven. But I got the countess in the evenings to speak of her travels and recollections, which were entertaining enough, and I could have wished to listen more to her; but she always insisted on my occupying nearly all the time I was privileged to spend with her in the reading of English novels. "This," she said, "was a distraction to her mind, which might otherwise be too entirely engrossed with superhuman confidences and experiences."

Toward the end of autumn there was more stir in the place, for her son was soon to come back for the time he was allowed to spend at home. First there were many letters from him. Then there was bustle in the preparation of rooms, some new articles of furniture being supposed to be necessary. Then there came a number of horses, for he was fond, they said, of riding and driving. The stables were loud with voices of men and neighing of beasts. It was pleasant to see the joy his mother showed in the prospect of seeing her well-beloved again. He was her only child. His father had died many years ago, and he was the possessor of wide domains. He had, she said, so many distractions, and yet was always tender and loving to her. At length the great day of his coming dawned. The servants, and goodness knows how many there were of them—they formed a small army—were all in their best array, and very untidy they looked as I thought, except in the case of some of the women servants, who were very becomingly attired. There was a deputation, too, from the neighboring little town and all the peasants about the place, so that a double line was formed, and when his carriage appeared, with its three foaming horses driven at a great pace, it slacked speed where the ranks were drawn up, and with many greetings he answered the acclamations of his people. The deputation bowed and made speeches, and looked most picturesque in their long garments.

The young man himself was a magnificent specimen of the Russian army officer. Tall and broad, his wide and open countenance was fair and stately; his close cropped hair and short mustache let his good, though somewhat thick features, be fully seen, and he sprang out of his carriage and embraced his mother with a fervor that would, as I thought, extinguish the little lady altogether. To the deputation and to his dependants his manner was much like that shown by a large, good-natured Newfoundland dog to a set of puppies, to whom his size and importance rendered a display of affability, of a rough and easy kind, a matter of course.

Next day I learned that he expected some friends soon to share with him the amusement of a bear hunt, and that he would entertain them for a day at the house, and that after the hunt, which was to take place at a distance, he would again return alone, they going to another estate for more sport.

I need not say that during the days he remained my presence was a superfluity. The countess did, indeed, not forget to have her solitary conferences with the invisible powers, but the power that dominated her was the wish to live in her son's smiles. And he was most devoted in his attentions to her, and even persuaded her to drive with him; and on one, at least, of these occasions, he desired that I should be asked to accompany them, and he and his mother spoke, for my sake, in French. After the countess had gone to her room when we had returned from one of these driving excursions, he took me aside and asked me what I thought of his mother's health? had she been much alone of late? had she mentioned to me her fancies of which the priest had spoken to him? What was there in it, and had I seen anything? To all which questions I replied that I had, indeed, been told of things which I could neither allege the truth or the contrary, for all had passed as in ordinary life, and I added that I had been most kindly treated and could not, of course, venture to remonstrate. He frowned, and said that he did not like what he had heard; and if there were any trickery among the servants with regard to these so-called apparitions, he would know how to deal with them. Visions of the knout, and of Russian prisoners in Siberia immediately rose in my British imagination, and I assured him with emphasis that I was sure that none of the ideas his mother had could have any connection with the doings of any of his people—that they were too loyal, too honest, too simple to lend themselves to any practices that he would not approve of. "We shall see; we must watch," he said, rather angrily, and the subject dropped.

A lot of noisy friends made the two nights on which they stayed with us sufficiently lively, and I watched the departure for the bear hunt from a window with much interest. It was a formidable looking party for the prospects of the poor bears. Strong, lusty young men in their highest spirits, and with the newest and most expensive rifles, crowded the carriages in which they drove off, and the countess and I were again alone for a few days.

I do not think that she minded their absence for the short period during which she expected to lose her son's company, but she was at this time not particularly well, and she kept her room all that day.

On the following she sent for me, and was very absent-minded when I read to her, and that evening retired early to rest.

I stayed up late reading and writing, and went to bed after noticing that the night was very dark. Sleeping soundly, I was only awoke at the usual hour in the morning by the servant who acted as maid to the countess, and who could speak French. She came to me looking very grave, and said that her mistress had been so much distressed by what had occurred last night that she was quite unwell. I could not conceive what this could be, and rapidly asked myself if I had offended the dear little lady?

But on this point I was soon set at ease, for the maid went on to ask me if I did not think it was a most extraordinary occurrence? She seemed incredulous when I asked what it was. Surely I must know, surely I could not have slept through all the unpleasantness that happened last night? I earnestly avowed my entire ignorance of an untoward event. Then, in half-whispered tones, she asked if I had not heard noises, shouts and laughter below my window, and had not heard the alarm caused by the servants of the house running here and there? No! I certainly had not. What was it? Oh, she would rather not distress me if I had not heard it: her mistress might tell me if she chose. I found it was useless to press the matter with the maid, and to the others I could not talk, and I waited until noon to see if the countess would send for me. No message came. About 3 o'clock I sent to ask if I could see her. She sent an excuse—not now—later perhaps. About 5 I sought out the maid. No; madame was in bed and unwell with excitement. I had best listen better to-night. Perhaps if anything happened, I might assist her and the other servants; but madame, on hearing that I knew nothing of the trouble, had commanded her not to burden me with any disagreeable secret; she hoped nothing would occur to make her or her mistress speak. She, too, was nervous and agitated.

What could it mean? "Why do you wish me to watch with you to-night?" I asked. Not if madame does not wish, but we are not going to undress in case of trouble, and madame has commanded the men to be armed. What on earth could she mean? Beyond the howl of a wolf or two in the forest I had never heard any sound at night, and a more peaceable and loving set of men than the people about us I could not wish to live among. It was all very mysterious. But I am not very feminine in many ways, and curiosity I abhor. So I soon made up my mind that if they wanted me they would call me, and that there was no use in frightening myself for nothing, or in trying to get at secrets the household did not desire that I should share. Nevertheless, I resolved that though I might doze I would be as ready as anyone in the house to take part in anything that might happen, and lay therefore on my bed in a condition of abundant vesture, and not at all resembling that of the countess's spirits. The very resolve not to be inquisitive, but to take things as they came, may have kept my nerves a little strained; at all events the first sound I distinctly heard was a shout or rather scream that proceeded from—whom do you think?—from myself. Why I screamed and sat bolt upright, I could not tell; but I listened intently with a beating heart, apparently expecting myself to scream again, but no, all was still—but yet again—was all so still? What were those sounds below?—hurrying feet, trampling on the verandah, and then suddenly a shot—another—and then three altogether. Good heavens, was the house attacked? I put on a shawl, still resolving to be deliberate, and strode forth into the passage, and down the stairs where I found men with lanterns and heard a confused babble of talk with an occasional sharp exclamation from the women.

Well, I had screamed myself, I knew not why, so felt sympathy with these unstrung people. But what was it all about? Presently I saw the countess with her maid in a room on the ground floor opening on to the verandah. I went quickly to them. They were dressed although the hour must have been about 3 A. M. *"C'est la meme chose encore une fois,"* said the maid. This conveyed no intelligence to me and in reply to my anxious looks the little countess said quite nimbly and composedly, though in a quick manner: "We do not understand what it is, but my people are resolved that we shall not be annoyed or insulted. They have fired, but they tell me they have hurt nobody, and of this I am glad. I would have no one harmed. It is very strange."

I saw it was useless to ask for more explanations, as all the household were excitedly going in and out of the room and passing into the shrubbery, whither I also went to fathom the mystery. Everywhere lanterns were gleaming among the lilac clumps and along the gravel walks; but after a while they all congregated near the house—men, servants, and peasants from the farmstead with guns or with sticks only, talking, gesticulating, and shaking their heads; one or two even laughed, and these the maid appeared to reprove. I rejoined the countess, who now appeared more moved by the occurrence, but moved to melancholy. I accompanied her to her room, and then for the first time was allowed to know what had disturbed us all.

It seemed that the countess, who always when alone lived in the wing, leaving the main part of the house for entertainments and the abode of the guests brought by her son or invited by herself, had heard sounds of laughter and cries that were insulting to her, as she thought, or fancied, during the last two nights, proceeding apparently from the garden. She had looked out, and there had appeared to her eyes a crowd of creatures shamelessly unclothed, who had mocked at her, and with ribald cries had refused to depart, but had for many minutes run here and there, in and out of the shrubbery, and made their footsteps heard on the verandah. She had been much disturbed, annoyed, and alarmed at this, and the maid and the servants who had been informed of the occurrence had suspected some of the youths of the neighboring town of playing this dastardly trick on a lonely and kindly widowed lady. Others, again, of the household, had declared it was impossible that anyone from the town would do such a thing, for did not all the people there adore the countess, who was so charitable and good?

My dear mistress and hostess was much grieved, and this had made her servants resolve to punish any repetition of the offense, but here they were all prepared, nay, armed, shots had been fired, and nothing had come of it, for nobody had been caught. But what had they seen? Well, the night had again been very dark, but all had heard most curious cries and sounds, and several had fancied they had seen, at the time the sounds occurred, the forms of naked people running about. Some band of strangers might have been in the forest, and again escaped there, but how could that be when the firing and pursuit had been so immediate, and yet there was no one.

The young count was expected back the next morning. Of course, he must be told all, and consulted. He came, he listened, he was furiously angry. It must be some trick of the townspeople, he declared. He would make the young devils repent it. His aged mother was not to be insulted with impunity. He rode off, dark as thunder, to the head man of the town. He came back saying that the man was as indignant as he himself was, and would post sentries round the village at night to see that no one left it, and would make inquiry as to who had been absent during the last two nights. This was all that could be done in the meantime, but the forest would be scoured next day, and he would have the whole of it burned down rather than it should shelter such atrocious monsters. He himself, too, would watch this night, and he had brought back with him from the town the head of the local police, who would give evidence if anything again happened, and if inquiry should afterward be made.

I sympathized so heartily with him that he kindly took my hand, and expressed to me his thanks. I begged him to let me watch with himself and the men he might employ. He smiled, and said I could please myself as to that, but he meant to have no nonsense, and that I must not mind if I saw disagreeable things. The evening came, the night grew dark, as the two that had preceded it. The young count had told his people that he desired to watch alone with the policeman and myself in a room opening on to the verandah, and that they were only to hold themselves ready, but not to come out of their rooms unless they heard him call. The little countess was affectionately kissed and sent to bed. A fire was kindled and made to burn brightly in the ground-floor room that opened with French windows reaching to the "parquet" on the verandah. I took my place on a sofa, alert and ready to assist in any way. The count had a plentiful supply of tobacco, a book, and the policeman had also his pipe and his great coat, which seemed never to leave him, be the room hot or cold. Both my companions were armed, the count with a double-barreled rifle, while other guns were at hand in the rooms of the servants. I dozed off on my sofa, awaking at intervals to find the count and policeman always in the same position. But after midnight, and as the small hours dragged, the count began walking up and down with his rifle under his arm, to prevent himself from getting sleepy, I supposed. The night was very still: no sound had been heard. The up-and-down march of the count ceased, and he took a chair, his rifle across his knees.

Then, suddenly, with a peculiar, rising, whistling noise, ending with a scream like that of wind through a hole, came a blast of wind at the window, the fastening of which gave so that both the glass sides of it were blown violently inwards, the fire flared up, making the darkness outside yet blacker. The count rose instantly, and with the quickness of thought, discharged both barrels at the opened window, and calling in the policeman, rushed toward it, and through it, on to the verandah, followed by the policeman and by myself.

All around us we heard sounds, sounds as of aerial laughter, and shouting and clamor in the voices of men—and of women, too. The first snow of the year had fallen and lay white on the walks and on the edge of the verandah. The sounds rose and fell, and swelled loud and then died away: shouts so curiously toned that they seemed as though called through some hollow tube of metal: cries so strange that they appeared to fall from the air above us with a ring, as though no fleshy throat had uttered them. And we thought we had seen shapes, too, in the darkness—shapes like those described by the countess; but now, as we looked, there was nothing, and the voices, still audible, were receding. But that people had been bodily present there was evidence at our feet: for see, there, on the freshly fallen snow on the boards of the veranda, on the walks beyond, the marks of many feet! While the count, calling on his people, and rushing out with his companion had disappeared in the darkness, I looked down on these prints of feet, lit by the firelight of the room we had left. Yes, there they were in numbers, prints of feet, and every one of them of naked feet. The toes were distinctly marked, and, stranger still, the maras showed that men and women and children had all been there. There were little feet, and thick feet, and thin feet, and great clumsy feet all stamped on the snow.

There could be no mistake about it, and still, as I looked, the weird air notes were continued, but fainter and fainter, and now they were altogether inaudible amid the rush of the servants on to the verandah and beyond. The woodwork of the boards and roof echoed to their excited talk, and the lights they held flickered as they were rapidly borne through the air. See the snow was trampled; the perpetrators must now be found. A savage shout greeted the remark, and they precipitated themselves into the grounds, and followed the tracks left in the snow. These seemed to be everywhere, but lay singly—except on the verandah and immediate neighborhood; but farther on they grew thicker, and frequently became mingled together, so that it was easy to follow them at a run, and run we did! Bloodhounds could not have been more eager. The lights were held low, the panting breath came in triumphant gasps as the men rushed on along the well-indicated road. Away past the lilac clumps, through the scattered firs and other trees that were about the shrubbery, onward to the farmstead. There in the little quadrangle, around the post on which hung the bell which had first greeted me with a friendly voice on the day of my arrival: there, in the square made by the rough wooden buildings, the footmarks on the snow were so numerous that it seemed the people who had made them must be close ahead. But, although round the bell post the ground was trodden with them, so that they seemed to have been dancing as villagers used to dance around a May-pole in England, yet without a circle so formed there was no trace of any entry into the buildings.

It is needless to say that these were searched with a fever of energy boding ill to anyone concealed. But there was no one, and the searchers returned to the center of the square. Surely it was impossible that the marks could end there? They must continue somewhere. All around were open fields, except in the direction of the shrubberies and grounds. But these had now been thoroughly explored. Besides, there were no marks leading back in that direction. If the people who had fled were to be found they must be looked for toward the open country. Yes, they must be there. Hurriedly, eagerly, we went to the farm barriers, to the roads leading to the fields, but there were no prints to guide us thither. We left the marks behind us. The roads, the fields were untouched, and as smooth as the snow could make them. These people could not have flown—their flight must have left marks. No? Hold the lights lower, look well: where do the marks end? Here, back here, in the farmstead square. Impossible! But yes, so it is. We returned completely amazed and quite silent. Our shouting and zeal had died away as completely as had those singular tones in the air which sounded so like laughter, shouts and curses.

I left Russia after spending some dreary winter months in the chateau. The countess wanted to travel again. She never tried to explain what had happened. Nothing similar happened again. We have often thought of those evenings of mystery and annoyance and terror, but have hardly ever alluded to them in conversation.

Luckily no harm came of the strange occurrence.

Of course it was a monstrous outrage. But whom can we blame?

[END OF THE SERIES.]

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A NEW HORSE EDITOR ENGAGED, AND HE'S A DAISY.

Land Boom Swindle Exposed—Hunting a Lost Brother.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—During the past year THE KICKER has had no less than six different editors of the "Horse Talk" department. As near as we can remember one was lynched over in Clinch Valley, one was shot by Colonel Taylor for referring to his thoroughbred as a burro, and the other four threw up the "sit" without notice and traveled farther west to get a change of climate. Last week a dudish young man, wearing eyeglasses, patent leather shoes and a white shirt, came along and applied for the place, and we took him on in the full expectation of having to foot his funeral expenses within a week. He went over to Lone Tree last Tuesday to witness the horse race, and he hadn't cleared the town before we had given an order to Dan Powers, the undertaker, to trim up one of his popular $28 coffins and engage three hacks for a funeral procession. We confess to being powerfully surprised and considerably chagrined when our horse editor walked into the office Thursday morning in the best of health. He had not only escaped without a scratch, but during his sojourn at Lone Tree had split Major Jackson's left ear with a bullet, bluffed Jim Williams to a standstill and stood off a gang of 16 cowboys who objected to his decision in one of the races. We at once jumped his salary to $7 per week, and the first time he has to drop a man in self-defense we shall make it $8. We feel it our duty to warn the public to look out for him. He hails from Boston, and the oldest pioneer in town would take him for a tenderfoot of the greenest type. He drawls his speech, looks as harmless as a rabbit, and most any man would figure that he could be scared out of his shoes with one whoop. He is deceptive, however. He shoots with both hands, moves like a flash of lightning and is a dangerous man to fool with.

ABOUT GOLDEN CITY.—We understand that the East is being flooded with circulars descriptive of Golden

GOLDEN CITY.

City, which is represented as a new town 14 miles east of this. It is an effort on the part of certain speculators to perpetrate a gigantic swindle. The circulars tell of 1,000 inhabitants, pure air, excellent water, three railroads, good schools, plenty of churches and other attractive things, and offer city lots, 50x150 feet in size, for the low price of $50 each. We rode over to Golden City last week to look into the matter. The site is a mountain. The "schools, factories and churches" consist of one "shack" occupied by an old Indian so mean that his tribe kicked him out. He also constitutes the 1,000 inhabitants. The air may be all right, but we couldn't find the water, the railroads, the agriculture nor the rush. Every city lot stands on end, with its hind legs in the air, and is liable to have a rush of blood to the head. We have been warned not to pitch into this "boom," but we unhesitatingly pronounce it a swindle of the most contemptible sort. The mountain is government land to begin with, and would be a dear bargain at 15 cents unless one wanted to become a hermit among rattlesnakes and buzzards. In that case one might go a quarter. We do not know the swindlers engaged in the scheme, but if they will call upon us—singly or collectively—we won't require any formality nor keep them waiting over a minute on the front steps.

SUCCESS TO HIM.—The Hon. Thomas G. Kane arrived in town from Columbus, O., on Monday in search of his brother James, who is supposed to have met his death in this vicinity some time last fall. After looking over the records of the 11 men in our private grrveyard Mr. Kane was satisfied that his brother was not among them. Neither did any of the descriptions on the coroner's books fit him. We remember, however, that a man was hanged near Turkey Bend in September for riding off on one of Major Green's mustangs, and we gave Mr. Kane a letter of introduction and full directions. The major is always willing to put himself out under such circumstances, and we haven't much doubt that the gentleman from Ohio will discover that the stranger was his missing brother. He needn't feel the least bit embarrassed if it turns out that way, as we never make a family matter of such things. We simply hang the man, bury him if the ground isn't baked too hard, and the affair stops right there. M. QUAD.

A French Pun.

London Tid-Bits.

Chasse, the celebrated French singer, was once unrecognized and refused admittance by a strange attendant at the door of the Comedie Francaise.

"Sir," exclaimed the singer, in a voice strangely unlike that of so musical an artist, "I am Chasse, from the opera."

"Very well," replied the attendant, "and now you are chasse (driven away) from the Comedie Francaise," at the same time shutting the door in his face.

FROCKS AND FRIPPERIES.

Among the Latter Are Included Buns and Chignons.

SOME OF THE NOVELTIES IN UNDERWEAR.

Why Empire Gowns Have Gone Back to Dressmakers.

ITEMS FROM A RECENT TROUSSEAU

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—I asked a plump little hairdresser yesterday, "Will you kindly tell me just how you make this peculiar and distinctly odious thing that is called a chignon?"

"That ees very easy, madame," said she. "Take all your hair—this way—and tie it two inches above the nape of the neck—this way—and then divide it in halves—this way—rolling each half outward—this way—till you can press it snugly to your head—like this—and fasten the two rolls invisibly by hairpins." Presto, my own inoffensive locks were coiled into the despised shape, and the little hairdresser stood over me smiling.

"What did you do that for?" I gasped, and shook the pins out, "and what do you take up such a monstrosity for anyhow?"

"There ees nothing like an object lesson, madame," pleaded the hairdresser, deprecatingly, "and it ees not so very unbecoming. There must always be the change, madame knows."

Yes, there must, thanks to the embodied caprices which are women, and so, good people, you are welcome to my newly acquired knowledge of how to "do" the

TWO BALL GOWNS.

hair in a chignon. If you don't feel inclined to take up the new mode immediately perhaps the "bun" may appeal to you. The "bun" is almost as correct as the other, and to achieve it the hair is waved in front, parted a little on one side and then coiled to look like a bird's nest with very little room for the birds. You don't wear a net with it, and you do with the chignon. This is one of the main differences, or so it looks to me.

Some other learning I have possessed myself of on the subject of underwear. There is an immense amount of buying of silk stuff because it is cheap, because it is no longer fashionable. It never had any excuse for existence outside the sensuous luxuries of the women of the half world, because the woman who is clean in soul must be clean in garments, and her clothing must not shrink from the purging of soap and hot water. In ugly English silk is dirty wear, and the fine cambric and muslin and lawn which have replaced it have stronger claims upon respect, even though they be so elaborately stitched and belaced that the modern belle in her night robe looks rather as if she were fitted out for a boudoir high tea.

Huge square cape collars, with full lace flounces and run with broad ribbons, lead, rather than follow, the fashion of the daytime gown. Over these immensities a little round lace collar is gathered at the throat, and lace ruffs that reach from the elbow to the wrist finish the sleeves.

Other nightdresses are made with corselet belts, like dinner gowns, and have enormous lace fichus cascading down their fronts and covering them entirely. It's almost as much work in these advanced days to get one's self up for a bed toilet as for a ball. So me of the new chemises are made in

FASHIONABLE UNDERWEAR.

the Empire style, with full turn down frills and the Empire band at the waist. One of the latest fashions in "knickerbockers" is to have them entirely of Valenciennes insertion, separated by narrow bands of French muslin. Another new thing is the lace skirt for the society skirt dancer. It is made of figured net, with wide lace flounces. When you wear a black stocking, if you have it a la mode, it is painted in front with roses.

I saw this morning two such novel evening dresses that at once I begged permission for an artist to sketch them for you. They were designed for one of the big January "functions." Opaltinted silk was the material of one, flushing flame red with lights of orange and paling to cold, pure pearl. The skirt was six yards round and shorter than anything could have made it but the beginning of the materialization of the hoop skirt ghost or bogy. Its only trimmings were rows of narrow velvet ribbon of a warm pink shade, clustered at the hem, a foot up and again 12 inches above the second grand divisions.

The bodice joined the skirt under a deep mock belt of a dozen ribbon rows. It turned back from throat and bosom in immense pointed revers edged with Vandyke lace and ribbon borders. White crepon was gathered across the bust under the revers in Quaker folds; and big butterfly bows of dark blue velvet were set in close succession to the waist line. The immense puffed sleeves were of velvet to the elbows, and then became of a sudden so close-fitting that the long gloves came up over them. Have I finished? I believe so, except that there belonged with the gown a mother of pearl fan with a dark blue velvet mount, strangely painted.

The other dress was a green white silk with the front of the skirt caught with dozens and scores of dark green velvet bows. The pointed bodice was of green velvet cut very low and with a white mull chemisette set in beneath it. The sleeves were this costume's odd feature. On each shoulder was a big round puff with a velvet ribbon to crush it in the middle and divide it into two unequal balloons. A dark green velvet ribbon was to be worn in the hair.

I have thought sometimes I might tell you of the colors and the stuffs

A STREET DRESS—THE CHIGNON.

worn at New York's midwinter balls. At a dance at Sherry's the other night satin brocades with Watteau backs took part in the promenade with all the nonchalance imaginable. They were always getting stepped on, of course, but they didn't seem to mind. I noted a white satin stiff with silver embroidery, and another in white and gold with touches of vivid cherry. A third was flame-colored with black velvet to subdue it, and a number were white or silver with enormous colored velvet sleeves.

The simplest frocks, and they were not the least effective, were black chiffon with jet corselets. More elaborate was a blue silk, looped with red roses, and a light gray with sleeves and bodice bands of pink velvet. An 1830 dress attracted, perhaps, the most notice of any, with its white skirt ruched with blue and worn with overdress of white gauze, gold spangled.

The streets are so bright that if I could only photograph in colors I should need to do nothing but stand on a corner, snap my camera at the procession and give you the winter fashions alive, instead of in pen and ink dissection. I noticed an electric blue cloth gown this morn that calls for a word about its velvet frills and mink edgings. The princess front was striped with rows of black velvet, while a black velvet ruche went round the shoulders with mink to head it and mink to weight the edge of the deep flounce below. Round the waist was a broad velvet belt with a silver buckle, and round the bottom of the flaring skirt was a flounce two feet deep and fur weighted.

A dark haired girl in a poke bonnet was a figure to look at twice in her black velvet poke bonnet with a large red rose under the brim. Her dress was black also, with a complexity of 1830 capes lined with red and flapping in the wind to show the lining.

A girl in green rep was pretty, with edgings of otter running up, down and all about her. Her huge cleak was of green velvet with a huger cape, and she wore a Rubens hat with heavy green plumes.

There used to be trouble about getting into a carriage because skirts were so wide. The same trouble seems likely to crop out this winter about bodices. The shoulder dreadth of the modish woman, take her sleeves, capes and all, is something unbelievable. Perhaps you've heard of the woman whose husband sent her new empire frock back to the dressmaker because it was "so absurd." If husbands were to act consistently on this principle feminine wardrobes would be stripped pretty bare.

A trousseau just on the edge of finishing contains a number of black dresses which are as pretty as they are, perhaps, in their present collocations unusual. One of black silk is cut in "pinafore" style, semi-fitting, and making, for a slim figure, a graceful princess robe. It has pink velvet sleeves and pink velvet ruche about the bottom, a black chiffon frill at the low neck and a black ribbon sash about the waist.

Another black frock had a quaint lapeled bodice turned back with green satin covered with Oriental lace in shades of green, black and gold. A deep satin frill stood up about the low neck, went down to the waist in the back and ended its existence under the sash. Two satin frills edged the skirt and the sleeves, of course, were as big as possible. ELLEN OSBORN.

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

Generally Accepted That This is the Correct Thing.

Louisville Courier Journal.

There has been quite a revolution of late years in many countries in regard to the connection between eating and sleeping, and it is stated that a radical change is likely to take place before long in the practice of a great many families in England. The popular idea is that eating at night is highly injurious to the constitution. It is now recognized that nature contradicts this notion.

Provided a man is hungry and his stomach is in proper condition, the practice is not only unharmful, but rather beneficial. To go to bed on an empty stomach is liable to drive sleep away altogether. Three or four hours before bedtime a substantial dinner or supper should be eaten, and on going to bed some simple food should be taken every night by those who have an inclination for it, and especially by delicate persons or invalids.

Persons invariably feel drowsy after a heavy meal, and on the other hand wakefulness is often merely an indication of hunger. The digestive organs having finished with it the blood flows once more to the head, bringing with it consciousness.

The prevalent notion seems to be that the digestive organs rest simultaneously with the brain. Physiology does not support this proposition. Innumerable cases can unfortunately always be found of men, women and children complaining of sleeplessness, solely occasioned by hunger, the satisfying of which would be immediately followed by sleep.

A Slight Error.

New York Mail and Express.

A friend of mine in a Pennsylvania town recently celebrated the day that rounded the quarter of a century of her married life. A number of acquaintances presented her with a large coffee set, but imagine her chagrin at seeing engraved on the silver these words:

"To Mrs. —, on the anniversary of her twenty-fifth wedding."

LINEN A HISTORIC FABRIC.

Its Beginning Goes Beyond the Knowledge of Man.

REMARKABLE WORK OF THE ANCIENTS.

Some Material That Is Almost Incredibly Fine.

QUEER SCOTCH LAW ON THE SUBJECT

There is no other fabric in the world that has such a history of its own and such a part in the world's history as linen has. No one knows at what point of primitive life the savage found the wool of his sheep preferable to its side, nor just where linen came like a new dispensation over that. Other plants besides the flax have come up since. The jute, whose leaves the East Indian eats like spinach, has an immense production to-day; and the common pricking nettle of our fields has been made into both cloth and paper. Indeed, the delicate Chinese grass cloth, that looks sometimes like nothing more substantial than a hoar frost, is produced from a specie of nettle, which is carefully cultivated and gathered three times a year for the fine fiber of its third inner layer.

But the use of flax once habitual, the improvements in the manufacture seem to have reached perfection at an early day in India, Egypt and Babylon. We read of Hindostanee muslins so fine that when spread on the grass and wet with the dew they were invisible. A Persian ambassador brought to his royal master a cocoanut enriched with jewels, in which was enclosed a turban muslin 30 yards long, so fine that with closed eyes one could scarcely recognize it by the touch.

EXPERT WEAVERS OF OLD.

It was probably from the Egyptians that the Hebrews brought many linen-weaving secrets. The splendid hangings of the tabernacle in the wilderness, as well as the priests' robes, were of shining linen so curiously made as to suggest a snake's skin; these robes were afterward raveled to make wicks for the sacred lamps. The mufflers and veils and stomachers and turbans which made the picturesque toilet of the Hebrew women were all of linen; and it is fine linen that always moved the imaginations of their poets. Solomon, we are told, had veils and hangings of the softest linens and wrought with exquisite devices; and that Egyptian princess who was his wife brought with her from home dresses of linen whose sheer gauze was wondrously embroidered. Perhaps in the bales that came to her were the linen lawns from Tyre and Sidon, "so thin as to be transparent, and which glow with purple"—the gauziness of which such fabrics were capable is known now by a bit of fine linen brought from Thebes, which had in it 540 threads to the inch.

Both the Egyptians and Babylonians wove golden threads into their linen occasionally. Egyptian napkins embroidered with golden flowers have been found, and mummies swathed in gold-wrought linen. The Babylonian cloth with which one of Nero's dining rooms was hung, worth nearly $200,000 of our money, was doubtless of this description. The robe which Achan coveted was probably a Babylonian one—not of linen, however, but woven entirely of gold. Cata having inherited a Babylonian robe—perhaps of a similar sort—ordered it sold, as too costly for an honest Roman to wear. Indeed, many of the old Roman families regarded linen itself as something too luxurious and effeminate, and clung to their woolen robes long after the rest of the world wore the softer fabric.

THE LINEN OF THE TOMBS.

Ovid speaks of the priests of Rome as wearing linen, and probably the lawn of the Anglican bishop is the legitimate successor of that linen. One is led to fancy that there must have been an immense manufacture of linen in Egypt from the character of the wrappings of the mummies, which had sometimes as many as 40 thickness, and used 300 yards of material. Many of these linen bandages were written and painted on with great delicacy. Indeed, linen was used instead of papyrus to some extent; the Sibylline leaves themselves are said to have been written on it.

Ben Jonson speaks of a tablecloth costing $90; and in his era a linen shirt, with its fine finishings, was worth £10. A century later a weaver in Dunfermline, where the king sat with Sir Patrick Spence drinking the blood-red wine, wove a shirt without a seam, and finished without a needle, save for a button.

Linen is not cheap now, but it was mighty expensive in those old days. It was the expense of it so late as the time of Charlemagne that caused Voltaire to think many diseases of the skin that went under the name of leprosy were due to the want of linen, probably as its want occasioned uncleanliness and irritation. The habit appears to have been remedied afterward, although it took several hundred years to do it; for one of the officers of the household of Mary Queen of Scots, in her imprisonment, complained that she was allowed but 60 pairs of sheets, which was truly a beggarly equipment for royalty.

It was in order to encourage the manufacture of linen, a hundred years or more afterward, that the Scotch enacted a law forbidding one to be buried in anything else. Perhaps even in this there was felt, almost as strongly as the need of a prosperous industry, something of the pure fine character of linen, whose preparation has left in it so little of soil and decay that it is the fit and symbolic drapery of the holy of holies, the only garment for the purified priest as he waits upon the altar.—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful,
Knows when to laugh and when bold;
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young, not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsing,
Now and now shy;
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma
As a mistress of all hearts;
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
Oh, a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

Are you sad? How very serious
Will her handsome face become!
Are you angry? She is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, fearful, dumb!
Are you merciful? How her laughter,

Vanity is generally conceded to be an essentially feminine possession. Although woman writers have often turned like the worm, with which we are all acquainted, and hurled back the accusation at the other sex, still if vanity were personified we would invariably find it in the form of a delicate Dresden sort of creature with the inevitable smirk of coquettish twist which only a woman can assume. Now if one will just keep his eyes open a little to the every day happenings which go to make up life, he will find that this little fault so often termed a vice is even more common in men than in women. It is only here and there that we find a vain woman, and then if we seek for the cause we always find beauty as the prime factor of the feeling. With men it is different. They are vain as a sex, and the feeling is so deep rooted and so general that we have ceased to regard it as vanity and come to look upon it almost as a truth—excepting some of us who now and then crop up to enter a protest and give a feeble dig to the iron armour of man's conceit to get laughed at for our pains probably and called jealous.

An instance which is so common as to be almost a proof is the fact that men seldom attribute to a woman any anonymous work which happens to possess merit above the ordinary. They are so used to being first and foremost in everything going, and to taking to themselves the credit of everything created (save the universe, and that some of them attribute to "chance") that the idea of a frail, puny woman doing anything which might be called remarkable never enters into their lordly minds.

Not long ago a man of average intelligence and education was attracted by a series of articles published in one of the Sunday papers. They were essentially feminine in subject and treatment, but because they happened to please this particular reader he rated them above the ordinary, and, forsooth, immediately declared that the writer was a man. Whether the articles lost their interest when he learned the sex of their originator is not recorded, but if this is not an evidence of male vanity I should like a new definition of the term. A man may not be vain of his appearance, his possessions or his station in life. He may not boast of his intellectual attainments, but where is there a man on earth who is not vain of his sex. He will not deny the fact that the smile of a woman may sometimes mean happiness or desperation for him, according as it is given to him or the other fellow, but all the same he would rather be a disdained suitor—and a man—than the best beloved friend of his lady—and a woman. The very air of patronage with which they admire a woman's work when it brings her success, has a tinge of this feeling about it. It seems to say: "You are a *woman*, and therefore you deserve credit for having done well."

Maybe the women themselves are to blame for this feeling. I shouldn't wonder: they generally are for the faults and failings of the men as well as for most of the virtues thereof. That sounds remarkably like a bit of vanity itself, doesn't it? But it does not matter, it is well once in a while to find a bit of femininity who is just as proud of being a woman (and a little one at that) as any man could be of being what he is, and who wouldn't exchange her curves and dimples for the biggest, broadest shoulders in the land, even if the aforesaid were topped off by a mustache and a Princeton part.

KEEP IN READINESS.

Linen and Old Flannel Always Useful in the House.

Every housekeeper ought to have a deep drawer, or a large box, or trunk expressly furnished for sickness. When a sudden accident occurs it is more than annoying to have the delay of searching for a piece of linen to bind up the wound, or a piece of flannel to ring out in hot water for a suffering patient, or a rag to put a mush poultice in. All such things should be in readiness; the flannel should be cut in convenient pieces, bags of two or three sizes made of old linen, strong cotton, and flannel, and old kid cut in shape for spreading on salve. Old, soft sheets and some pillow cases ought always to be kept on hand. If the drawers or box be partitioned off, one compartment might be furnished with a case of ready-made mustard plasters, a quart bottle of boiling rum or alcohol, another of brandy, and small bottles of ammonia, paregoric and castor oil. Old-fashioned remedies, these, but nevertheless remedies which never lost their reputation in time of need, and armed with these, and the emergency box, furnished as above suggested, sudden illness in a family may be suddenly relieved without calling in a physician.—*Waverly Magazine.*

MODERN PUNISHMENT.

How Whipping of Children Is Generally Regarded Nowadays.

In this age of ultra civilization one of the most widely discussed questions is that of administering corporal punishment to children. With higher and better knowledge of things and men comes the idea that almost any amount of patience and reason is preferable to blows when considered with regard to one of the tender little creatures consigned by God to our care.

It may be sometimes necessary to administer slight corporal punishment to a very young child, says the *Housekeeper's Monthly*, but it should be very slight indeed, and so rare that the mention of it should be usually sufficient for discipline. But when the child can begin to reason, reason and the affections should be appealed to, and if the mother is herself reasonable and affectionate, the appeal will not be in vain.

There is something unqualifiedly cruel in a parent, either deliberately or in the heat of passion, torturing a weak little child who is wholly at his or her mercy. People who depend on spanking in training their children begin at the wrong end, and are tolerably sure to end as wrongly as they begin. As for Solomon—whom every beaten boy and girl should hate as he deserves—he was not so successful with his own children that his precepts with regard to this matter need have any weight with a thinking, loving parent.

FANCY WORK IDEAS.

A Work-Bag and Two Kinds of Pin Cushions Shown.

A pretty and useful bit of needlework is the empire work-bag. It is made of green plush stiffened with stout canvas, and headed with gilt curtain rings drawn together with a wide green ribbon, to be suspended from the wall, screen, or arm-

EMPIRE WORK-BAG.

chair. It is gracefully draped with pink and gold brocade, edged with antique galon. On one side is added a short pocket of the figured silk, to hold thread, wool or thimbles; opposite falls an escutcheon-like tab in plush, crossed diagonally with the galon, and bordered with a fine ribbon ruche secured only at the top, so as to be lifted at will, to receive on its padded back pins and needles. On the two other sides droop a bow, with loops and ends. A Madras handkerchief would answer well for the purpose.

In this pin cushion a fashion plate or painted cardboard is employed for the head, arms and legs; crinkled muslin and

THE SKIRT-DANCING GIRL PIN CUSHION.

shot ribbon for the dress, on the back of which is the pad holding the jeweled pins used by gentlemen for their ties, or ladies for their lace pins. A velvet loop tied at the top into a wide knot serves to suspend the cushion.

This pretty ornament is made as follows: Shape in cardboard, embellished with scraps of pretty plain and flowered silks, bound with velvet, and relieved with gold and silver strings, a wide short ribbon being caught up in the center with a bow. The front of the instrument is used to stick

THE GUITAR PIN CUSHION.

the fancy pins in, while the raised center of the sunflower, with its petals in gold lace, comes handy for smaller pins.

RUSSIAN BETROTHALS.

How the Tender Passion Is Aroused in the Czar's Domain.

In compliance with an ancient Russian custom, all the young men and women of the mercantile class of St. Petersburg assemble on Whit Monday, the former to stare and the latter to be stared at.

The young girls, dressed as richly as their means will allow, are arranged in long rows by the sides of the flowerbeds in the summer garden, with their mammas standing behind them. The wardrobes of their mothers and grandmothers are laid under contribution, and everything bright and gaudy is carefully brought forward to enrich the drapery, the headdress or the girdle.

Some of the young ladies are so covered with gold and jewelry on this occasion that their natural charms are altogether concealed; indeed, the indicrous excess to which this sort of decoration is sometimes carried goes beyond what has ever been attempted elsewhere.

Thus bedizened, the blushing damsels are drawn up in mute rows, while the papas, in flowing caftans and curling beards, parade their sons up and down.

Here and there the papas and mammas try to lead the young folks into conversation with one another, in the course of which certain little looks and emotions may arise, pregnant with future circumstances. Eight days or so after this bridal exhibition private family meetings take place, at which those whose hearts are captivated at the grand show are more formally affianced to one another by their parents and relatives.

LOUISE LAWSON.

The Woman Who Has a Reputation in Sculpture.

The woman's building at the world's fair has afforded a splendid opportunity for the display of the sculptor's talent among women, and gentle sculptors perk their heads up from all directions. Each competitor is apparently more entitled to honors than the one before her. Miss Louise Lawson proudly refers to the honors

LOUISE LAWSON.

conferred upon her by the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts of Perugia, Italy, from whom she received a diploma and medal in recognition of her talent. The hanging of her portrait in the gallery of the academy is another distinction, as it is the first time a woman has been so honored. Among her best-known statues are "Ayacanova," "The Rhodian Boy," "The Origin of the Harp," "Il Pasteur," "A Hermes," "On the Start," "The Fountain of Youth," a bust of Dr. Armitage, the four sons of Stephen Elkins in a carved panel, a bronze relief for the main stairway of the New York Athletic club, and, most widely known of all, the statue of S. S. Cox.

During the Columbian bazaar held recently in the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer one of the attractions was the beautiful marble bust of "The Rhodian Boy," by this talented sculptor.

KNOW THEIR HAIRPINS.

Women as Sure of Them as of Their Babies.

New York World.

Five hundred millions of hairpins!

That is what the women of this land do annually buy, beg or borrow. Now, a hairpin never wears out. It sometimes becomes pale and bent with age, but its avoirdupois is all there. What, therefore, becomes of these successive millions?

During the past 10 years 5,000,000,000 of hairpins have been made and sold. At present there are only about 100,000,000 in circulation. Now, where are the other 4,900,000,000? They have been sown broadcast from Maine to California, and have not left a trace behind.

Of course some of them are picked up and restored to their sphere of usefulness, but most women are as shy of adopting strange hairpins as they are of accepting an unidentified tooth brush. The hairpins, therefore, go to make up the flotsam and jetsam thrown out by the tide of humanity and dumped into the waste places of the suburbs to form new town lots.

And, speaking of hairpins becoming pale with age, why is it that when a package of new ones can be bought for a few cents, most women cling to their old ones until every vestige of color has gone, and he who runs may easily count their gleaming heads.

And, again, can one explain how it is that every woman knows her own hairpins just as she knows her own baby, no matter how numerous and similar its companions? And, furthermore, all women have at least one pet hairpin. It is guarded with religious care from year to year. It is the keystone in the construction of her coiffure. Other generations of hairpins come and go, but that particular one is looked after too zealously to be lost? Generosity, friendship, filial devotion—nothing is strong enough to induce a woman to part with her treasure.

She will laugh and offer you her entire stock, but will rescue her pet. Every boarding school girl can tell how she has rescued her particular hairpin joy from the bureau, nay, from the very locks of some friend who has abstracted it.

There are a great many points of resemblance between a hairpin and a man. A hairpin, for instance, is a sort of biped. So is a man, sometimes a very bad sort. Some hairpins are straight, some crooked—a resemblance to men which need not be pointed out.

Extreme sharpness and extreme bluntness are equally as disagreeable in hairpins as in masculine manners. Both are very unreliable—not likely to stay where they are put.

At last, but by no means least, both are made for women. It is the reason for their existence, and but for her they would languish on the top shelves of utter neglect.

WHY DON'T WOMEN FAINT.

Fashion and Sense of Beauty Are Said to Prevent.

Why do women faint no longer? Such is the question of Mr. Walter Besant, casting a meditative eye on the fiction of the present and the past. It is certain that the ladies of the modern novel do not faint; quite the contrary. Whereas in the last century and down to the Scott and Austen period they fainted a good deal—if a spider fell on them, or if their parents chided them, or somebody looked too boldly at them—the modern heroine never thinks of "swooning" and seldom even weeps.

What is the reason? Fashion, perhaps, in part, and a recognition of the fact that red eyelids and ashy cheeks add not at all to the beauty of woman. But, also, as Mr. Besant sagaciously opines, there may be a real change in life as well as in books. People—ladies especially—live quieter and healthier lives; all educated people have carried self-repression to a fine art, and we drink and eat rather less, and do not inflame our blood quite so freely with port and burgundy. Consequently we command our feelings more easily, and do not faint, or weep, or express our emotion by loud tones and striking gestures.

Athletic Necks.

Athletics do not tend to make beautiful necks, so that the girl who goes in for outdoor sports may be healthy and very wise, still, as she grows muscular, she takes away from the feminine appearance of her neck and is apt to give it a rather stringy look. However, if she is healthy and wise, perhaps she doesn't care for a beautiful neck, and yet it is the one feminine bit of loveliness that poets, painters, sculptors and even mere ordinary men have raved over from time immemorial.

THE JERSEY LILY.

Mrs. Langtry's Career Since the Time She Offended the Prince.

SUFFERED LIKE BEAU BRUMMEL.

The Flip Young Woman Threatens Us Once More.

WOMEN IN THE CAFES OF GOTHAM.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—After the now famous wine supper at which Mrs. Langtry offended the prince of Wales by slipping a piece of ice down his back, H. R. H., and his coterie of friends, known as the Marlborough house set, cut her completely. The Langtrys then found themselves in the unfortunate predicament that beset Beau Brummel after his quarrel with the prince of Wales. Their little estate had been squandered. When the news of royal disfavor was known, tradesmen became importunate, and all that was left of the Langtry money went in payment of florists, caterers, wine merchants, dressmakers, milliners and musicians. Unable to pay everybody who had a claim against them, the Langtrys were compelled to give up their fashionable house and now found themselves homeless, ostracised and in poverty. A week previous Lily Langtry had basked in the sunshine of princely favor. Now even the servants deserted her. Mr. and Mrs. Langtry had an exceedingly bad quarter of an hour. To fall from the pinnacle of being the most admired beauty in England to a position which was made doubly odious by the open contempt of hirelings was a disaster almost as keenly felt by the husband as by his wife. Mr. Langtry, however, showed no recriminatory spirit. He still loved his wife, still believed that her character was as fair as her face. Without uttering any reproaches for the reckless extravagance that had wasted his fortune, he secured cheap apartments in the cheap neighborhood of Mountford Square and looked out for a situation which would bring him sufficient salary to pay the grocer and landlord.

When things come to the worst they generally mend. Mr. Langtry, having no experience in business and under the cloud of public scandal, could not obtain a situation. In dire stress for enough money to keep body and soul together he appealed again and again to his father. But the proud, conservative Quaker, William Langtry, refused to aid the erring husband so long as he remained with a wife who had brought such disgrace to the family name. The divorce court was the only way in which young Langtry could be reinstated in his father's favor. This alternative was refused, and matters became so gloomy in the Mountford square apartments that the unhappy couple expected to be turned out any day for nonpayment of rent. The jewels and fine gowns, bought in the days of prosperity, went one by one to the philanthropists who lend money on wearing apparel. When Mrs. Langtry reached her last brocaded dress the end of all things seemed to have come. But at this climax a fortuitous accident occurred which changed the entire course of Mrs. Langtry's life.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Labouchere were at breakfast one morning.

"My dear," said the journalist's wife suddenly, "can't you do something for Mrs. Langtry?"

"For Mrs. Langtry!" ejaculated Labby. "What can I do for her? She has done for herself most effectually."

"Never mind that," returned the lady, "Everybody makes mistakes, and that poor woman has paid a terrible price for hers. Do something for her."

"But what can I do?"

"Give her some writing."

"Fudge!" growled the editor, "that's nonsense. But I'll put her on the stage. She is a stunningly beautiful creature and dresses well. This scandal piques the public curiosity. Of course she can't act. But people will pay to see her. I'll stop in at Bancroft's this morning."

The editor of *Truth* was as good as his word. He dilated to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft the financial advantages of putting the late favorite of royalty on the stage. At first dubious, the manager finally became enthusiastic about the scheme, and before the interview was ended Mr. Bancroft had written a contract offering Mrs. Langtry £80 a week. It was eagerly, desperately accepted. Mr. Bancroft selected "Ours" for her debut, and Mrs. Langtry studied hard over the character of *Blanche Hayes*. Mrs. Kyrle Bellew was engaged for the part of the hero, and the supporting company was carefully selected. London was in excitement over the matter. On the night of the performance the Prince of Wales and his Marlborough house coterie filled the boxes of the Haymarket theater. The stalls held almost all the fashionable people of London. She was very crude in art, but her earnestness, natural refinement of manner and wonderful beauty engaged the sympathy of the audience. She received cordial applause, and the question of her future career was settled. Lily Langtry was the first woman who went from the drawing room to the stage, and she has earned more fame and money than any of her followers.

Soon after this Mrs. Langtry separated from her husband. She had no further use for an encumbrance in the dressing room that interfered with the attentions that now began to be lavished on her anew. The prince of Wales did not return, but he publicly forgave the liberty she had taken with his back, and this graciousness allowed the fashionable men of London to renew their allegiance to the famous beauty. Mr. Bancroft made a great deal of money out of her engagement and was exceedingly grieved when Mrs. Langtry decided to go starring. The critics and the dramatic profession plainly disapproved of her new ambition, but the public was willing to buy tickets in order to see the woman whose charms and exploits had long been a theme in the newspapers. Mrs. Langtry became wealthy. Her prosperity was increased by a tour of America. The Park theater was destroyed by fire a few hours before she was announced to make her American debut on its stage. This seemed to be an ill omen. But another theater was immediately engaged and Mrs. Langtry began a long season of unexampled prosperity.

Her subsequent history is fresh in everyone's memory. It is not altogether a pleasant record. Mr. Langtry has refused her many overtures to agree to a divorce, and she could not get a new husband more to her liking without commiting bigamy. Still the lawful wife of the Irish Quaker she has conducted herself in a manner that is not quite consistent with the general principles of domestic life. On this point nothing need be said further than that the last issues of the London *Times* which have arrived in this city contain her advertisement offering £50 reward for the name of the author of the story that she was forcibly ejected from the Savoy hotel for disorderly conduct during a recent midnight supper.

The dean's daughter has gone the pace that kills. Cables of a subsequent date to that of her advertisement inform us that she is lying at the point of death. Mrs. Langtry is worth $500,000, still beautiful, and only 40 years of age, too young to quit a world which she has enjoyed so thoroughly.

The threatened return of the hoop skirt after its years of absence is viewed by male humanity, or pretended to be, as a pest of hideous mien. Just why it should be, except from an artistic view point, it might be difficult to explain; especially as the complaining sex is not expected to wear the hoops. To my mind there is a danger of real importance which personally and seriously threatens man, and as yet I have heard no voice raised in warning or protest. I refer to the signs which portend the return of the brusque, or flip, young woman. You remember she was here some time ago, the female young person with no respect for place or person; whose whole idea of being attractive was to be pert; whose delight was to destroy illusions, upset sentiment, spoil any situation in which there was a suggestion of serious purpose, and make herself generally a chattering, impudent, tantalizing nuisance. Statistics will bear out the assertion that during the few year, the flip young woman had her vogue the number of marriages decreased deplorably. No chap wants to marry a girl who is likely to quote cynical verses in response to a nicely turned, if slightly spoony, expression of regard. It won't do, you know. With most men the expression of a tender emotion is a deuce of a task, under even favoring circumstances, but to attempt anything of that kind with a girl who thinks it swagger to make smart, not to describe them as rude, replies are simply impossible. Those girls don't get married, and it serves them right.

It would be interesting to learn just why the pert girl is cropping out again. Everyone knows, I suppose, what produced here several years ago. It was the dude. Rather, I should say, it was the feminine protest against the dude; and with the decadence of the dude the flip girl also disappeared. Now the proper thing for young men is to be very masculine. This heavenly change was wrought, I suppose, by the tremendous and overpowering voice of athletics. John L. Sullivan may not have lived in vain; Corbett may be at last accorded a decent purpose on earth, and the foot ball craze is not without a blessed result. An effeminate man is shunned by society, and stoop shoulders are a sign of the accursed. The reign of the stalwart is here, yet that flip girl threatens to come again and makes life not worth living.

It is funny about girls; I mean the New York girl of to-day who has time, inclination and means to do the thing in vogue. When she adopted the mannish tad, which still possesses her to a large degree, she was adorable. The caricatures and comic paragraphs about her were unjust. She was, and is still, mannish, but in a feminine way that saved the situation wholly. It may be that finding she was making such a success with her men's coats, vests, collars, ties, pins, handkerchiefs, gloves, shoes and umbrella; with her chafing dish suppers, driving, long walks, ale at lunch, and that sort of thing, she thought she could emphasize her success by resuming her pert manner. Some of them are discovering their error at an early stage in the game, repenting and mending their ways. A young married woman with whom I was discussing this matter told me of a girl, wise with the wisdom of her second season, who came to my friend and made this confession:

"I'm going to give it up," said she, as if she was announcing a decision to abandon Christianity and adopt esoteric Buddhism: "I'm going to give it up and be nice again. The boys don't like the other thing. It frightens them. Last night I did not average two invitations for each dance, and you know my average last season was a fraction over four. Besides, it's nicer to be nice."

That so sensible a girl as that starts single on her second season is a reproach to the marriageable men of Gotham.

Some restaurant keeper has been confiding to a reporter the fact that there are many nice women who dine at restaurants unescorted by men and suffer not therefore. He should have added the information that Queen Anne is dead. Dine unattended by men in restaurants? Yes, hundreds, thousands of them do. If there is not some radical change in the whole scheme of flat and apartment house building in New York, and the price of coal continues to go up, the whole town will be dining in cafes and restaurants pretty soon. Very few people not having business there go through the cross streets from Sixth to Fourth avenues, between Washington and Madison Squares, except in the raised road station streets, but if they did they could find scores of quiet little *table d'hote* restaurants, all flourishing, and many established within a few years. These have nothing in common with the big swell *a la carte* restaurants about and above Madison Square, nor the show bohemian places like the Black Cat, down on South Fifth avenue. The places I speak of serve a *table d'hote* dinner for from 50 cents to $1 50, table wine from 25 cents to 50 cents extra. In them, many of them, at least, you see ladies dining in couples and parties with not a man to pay their bills or protect them from the evils that are popularly supposed to lurk in the streets of New York by gas light. In those restaurants there is vigilant care exercised to keep out objectionable women, for the patronage of ladies who are always or occasionally unattended depends upon their security from unpleasant proximities.

As a matter of fact, in the district I refer to, a woman who walks along about her business, unconscious of harm, is in no danger of the slightest annoyance any time up to midnight, and cannot only go to a restaurant alone for her dinner, but to a theater afterward with the same exemption from danger as if her trip was for lunch and matinee. The women who do this belong to that already considerable, and rapidly growing, army of professionals and students; wives and daughters whose husbands and fathers are frequently out of town or engaged elsewhere at dinner hour, and even women of independent means who have no men in their households. They plainly enjoy the inependence and bohemianism of this life, and become great experts as diners, changing their dining place nearly every night. "Garcon, une demi bouteille, et demi siphon" is their first order after soup is served, and thus provided with their modest claret and seltzer they proceed with their dinners as knowingly as the most experienced: not in the least disturbed by the smoking generally permitted, or by the polyglot babble about them.

One of those silly-season editorial controversies which sometimes convulse the New York dailies has been waging here with ponderous persistency over—what? "Was it right or wrong for the New England society at this annual dinner to sing 'On the Bowery?'" I shall not discuss that deeply intricate subject, but it recalls a more interesting, if less weighty question: "Why does New York change her popular songs so slowly and seldom?" That song, "On the Bowery," has survived here during a period when other cities have adopted, worn out and abandoned a series of street songs, some of which may reach New York in the course of a year or two and be taken up with eager delight. New York, which changes most of its fads so rapidly as to be rather bewildering in that respect, receives its new songs later and clings to them longer than any other city in the United States. Not until "Boom de ay" had become a recognized cause for justifiable homicide as far west as San Francisco did New York first sit up and take notice of it. Then it was taken up, and more was written about it than has lately been printed about the French crises.

Some of your readers who long ago were given that tired feeling by the tuneful "Mary Green" will be surprised to learn that Mary has not yet arrived in New York. That is, not arrived to stay. She has made tentative incursions into this field, but she has found the natives, like herself, "quite too contrary" to seriously entertain her. When she does effect a permanent footing here, reason totters in contemplating the havoc and wreck that will follow. I am myself preparing a two column special article on the early life of her author, for which a ready market will bid high when the day and Mary arrive.

CYMON.

MR. CLEVELAND'S WINTER HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Ruth are now quartered in their comfortable winter home near Lakewood, in Northern New Jersey, on the slope of the Orange Mountains. The cottage, shown above, was occupied by them last winter, and is owned by Nathan Straus of New York City. It has just been enlarged and refurnished. An extra room on the ground floor has been added, to be used as a library by Mr. Cleveland, and upstairs a new playroom has been built for Miss Ruth. The entire front porch has been incased with glass, and is steam heated. The house stands somewhat isolated, and is in the midst of a pine forest. The grounds and the road leading to it are lighted by electric arc lamps.

Vitrified Brick.

New York Tribune.

The vitrified brick is taking the place of the Belgian block in street paving in a number of cities. Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Macon, Augusta and other Southern and Western cities are already using the vitrified brick with great success, and the demand for that sort of pavement is so large that the manufacturers are millions of bricks behind in their orders. The brick is made of a low grade of fire-clay, is almost as hard as flint and is impervious to moisture.

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS.—*Judge.*

SENATE CHANGES.

Continued from Ninth Page.

Blodgett, the Republican senator, will retire with a very clean record. The fight for the succession has been going on with great heat ever since the State legislature became Democratic three years ago. Ex-Governor Leon Abbett has been regarded as the leading candidate up to the last fortnight. In that time a determined opposition, which had existed, but had been unorganized before then, has assumed formidable proportions under the direction of the great Democratic leader of Newark—Smith, who will be a candidate himself. Senator Mills of Texas is obliged to conduct a lively fight for re-election, as the opposition of ex-Governor Hogg has proved uncomfortable for him. Hogg appointed Chilton senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Regan until the legislature met, in hopes that body would elect Mr. Chilton to serve the remaining 11 months of the six years. Then Mr. Hogg expected Mr. Chilton to consider his crown of honors sufficiently brilliant and give way for him to deposit his ex-gubernatorial 300 pounds in the senatorial chair. But Mr. Mills was elected to serve the 11 months instead of Mr. Chilton. Nevertheless the retiring governor nursed his boom and while Mr. Mills will probably be his own successor Mr. Hogg will try hard to prevent it and may succeed.

As a body of monied men the present senate is noted. It is too early to predict what aspect the senate will present in the Fifty-third congress, but every indication is that there will be little falling off in its wealth. Senator Sawyer is one of the wealthiest men who retires, but if Congressman John L. Mitchell fills Sawyer's chair his loss from the list will be more than balanced, as Mitchell, is reputed to be worth nearly $12,000,000. Stockbridge's wealth may not have to be counted out, but if it isn't continued on the roll, the possessions of ex-Governor Luce, the farmer candidate, will make little show at filling the vacant space. Almost any of the Montana candidates would add more wealth than Sanders will carry out. While Senator Paddock is enormously wealthy he has far more than Bryan of Nebraska, who is a poor man, could bring in. Hawley is comfortably situated, but Bulkely would bring a much higher valuation to the list of rich men. Edward Murphy, Jr., will figure at a higher rate than Senator Hiscock did, but while he is considered a pretty wealthy man he will hardly figure among the millionaires of the senate. Henry Cabot Lodge is worth three or four times what Senator Dawes possesses and is looked upon as a very rich man. Senator Felton of California will carry away the fortune of a millionaire. Aside from this, little wealth will be added to the senate unless among the dark horses that may develop in Wyoming and North Dakota where great fortunes exist.

HENRY C. GREEN.

THE DIAGRAM MAN.

A Jealous Husband and the Proofs He Didn't Find.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

He flew.

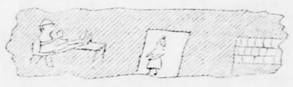
There was frenzy in his heart.

He had never been troubled with frenzy before and therefore could not tell the symptoms, but he realized that this was something beyond—something far more cruel—than ordinary colic.

He flew with bated breath. He had often baited a fishhook, and he made no mistake on his breath. It seemed to him that he should never reach his house, but he was there at last. It was but the work of a minute to unlock the door and rush to his wife's boudoir. She was out, as he had hoped for. He cast one wild glance about the apartment to assure himself that he was alone and then knelt before a bureau which had cost $14.

Our artist had seized the critical moment, as artists always do. Such furniture as is here displayed can be purchased of Tompkins on the weekly installment plan at the same price as for cash. See his ad. in another column. The only bargain house in town.

The drawers were locked, but with a strength born of desperation he pulled them open one after another. A minute later he had the proofs of her perfidy. His frenzy was now succeeded by a quiet, calm, Decemberish coldness. There were 24 letters in the packet, which was carefully tied with a corset string, and he bore it to the library that he might examine each damning proof at his leisure. He was surprised at his own calmness. There wasn't the slightest wabble in his legs as he drew a chair up to a table and sat down to coolly and calmly read each letter and then mark it "Exhibit A" or "Exhibit B," as the case might warrant. He was proceeding according to the following diagram when interrupted:



"What, darling—you home at this hour!"

He sat with his legs on the table and one on the letters in his hand when his wife appeared in the door.

"Traiteress!" he sternly replied after keeping her in suspense for half a minute.

"What's the matter, Willie?"

"Proofs of your perfidy! I have suspected you for the last 22 years, and now I have the proofs!"

She calmly removed her imitation sealskin and laid aside her hat and gloves. He expected her to weep and protest, but she did not. On the contrary, she smiled and said:

"Be careful of the packet, Willie. I have been over 16 years collecting it."

"What, wretch! Have you no excuses?" he demanded.

"None whatever. Twenty of them are for the complexion and the other four for pimples. What I want now is a good recipe for removing dandruff. Don't you feel well to-day, darling?"

They did not part. She pitied him for thinking her green enough to leave any documents in the bureau and forgave him, and the package is still hidden in the unused fireplace.

M. QUAD.

Not as Usual.

Buffalo Express.

"Yes! he had $30,000 and I had 10 years' experience. We started in business and at the end of a year—"

"He had the experience and you had the money, eh?"

"Nop! He had $60,000 and I was out of the firm."

FIERCE COLD WAVE COMING.

More of Jack Frost's Work Predicted For This Month.

FOSTER TELLS OF FUTURE WEATHER.

Tells More of What the Moon Did to the Earth.

MORE ORTHODOX THEORIES COMBATED

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 14.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 13th to 17th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 19th, the great central valleys from 20th to 22d, and the Eastern States about the 23d. This storm will develop more than an average force, especially about the 22d, when east of the Mississippi. Heavy local rains in the South and heavy snows in the North will accompany this disturbance.

A fierce cold wave will follow this storm, causing snows on its front in the Northern States and rains in the South. It will cross the Western mountains about the 21st, the great central valleys about the 23d and the Eastern States about the 25th. This cold wave will be most severe in the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys about the 23d.

The fifth storm wave of the month will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the Western mountains by close of 25th, the great central valleys from 26th to 28th and the Eastern States about the 29th. The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 27th, the great central valleys about the 26th and the Eastern States about the 31st.

Geological Evidences.

I have shown that the drift contains no fossils and therefore must have come from a source outside of the earth. I have shown that these mineral clays, which contain no fossils, and the strangely marked pebbles are not now being produced anywhere on earth. I have shown that these deposits of the drift are on one side of the earth and not on the other side. They cover Africa, Europe, South America and that part of North America east of the 100th meridian.

Coincident with these facts are the undeniable geological evidences found in these countries that are covered by the gravel and the drift clays, that animal life was almost totally extinguished at the time that the drift fell. This is proven by the fact that millions of fossils and animal remains are found in the soils under the drift while no fossils are found in the true drift.

In harmony with these geological evidences are the established facts that the human race, as known to-day, came from the highlands of Central Asia where no drift and none of the drift gravels are found. The animals that have inhabited Europe since what is called the glacial age are proven to have migrated from Asia where no drift fell. These are wonderful harmonies and the statements upon which they are based came from eminent scientists. I am putting their statements together to prove the origin of the drift, the cause of the flood and the origin of our moon.

In "Ragnarook," Mr. Donnelly says: "The drift marks the most awful convulsion and catastrophe that has ever fallen upon our globe and the deposit of these continental masses of clay, sand and gravel was but one of the features of the appalling event."

I cannot now take space to repeat all the geological evidences, but our scientists uniformly agree that these evidences prove the following facts: The heat of our earth was instantaneously increased to such an extent that the oceans were vaporized, furnishing material for deluges of rain. Something came from above and smashed, pounded, crushed, rooted up, the gigantic rocks, scattering them for hundreds of miles around their original locations. That somewhat (?) brought to the planet vast masses of clay and gravel containing none of the earth's fossils, and these gravels are so strangely marked that nothing like them is found elsewhere on the earth.

The geological teachings of the present day have for their base a senseless invention beginning with a red-hot sun and a former red-hot earth in order to account for these geological facts, but I declare to you that the sun, this earth, all the planets, moons and other heavenly bodies have grown gradually from mere specks, atoms, and that among these heavenly bodies the big fish are growing by eating, as it were, the smaller ones.

We know that Mars has accumulated two moons within the past 20 years; we know that Jupiter has caught comets and held them revolving around it; we know that gaseous fragments of comets often strike the earth. The evidence is almost irresistible that our moon came to the earth as a comet, struck it, deposited the strange clays, coal, lime and pebbles and destroyed nearly all animal life on that side of the earth struck by the moon-comet where now are found the tile, the strange clay and gravels.

There is no fact known to science that will not harmonize with this theory. Geology demands it and is lost without it. The evidences of a great flood cannot be explained without it. Why Central Asia should have been the origin of the present human race, as is clearly proved, cannot otherwise be accounted for. The evaporations of the oceans, the age of darkness, the return of light, the change in the earth's axis, the tropical climate that once existed in Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Northern Siberia, the mountain systems of the world, the deposits of coal, lime, iron, etc., are all accounted for by this theory.

W. T. FOSTER.

YOUNG MEN REBUKED.

They Did Believe in Something They Couldn't Understand.

Detroit Free Press.

"I will never believe what I can't fully understand," said a self-confident young man.

"Nor will I," said a second.

"Neither will I," said a third, as they all were together in a hotel.

"Gentlemen," said a stranger, who heard the remarks, "this morning I saw some geese in a field eating grass, also some pigs eating the grass, and some sheep and sows eating the grass, all in the same field. With the geese the grass turned to feathers; with the pigs to bristles, and with the sheep and sows to wool and hair. You believe all that don't you?"

"Certainly," was the [illegible]

"Yes," said the stra[illegible] the fact, but no one of y[illegible] or why it is so."

And they were sile[illegible] be. And so it is wit[illegible] that we all believe, b[illegible] why or how they are

MAIL TO WAYBACK.

Perils of the Postal Carriers in Deserts, Forests and Mountains.

BY DOG SLEDS AND SNOWSHOES.

In the Tortuous Bayous of the South Atlantic States.

BRAVE DEEDS IN THE SERVICE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The residents of cities whose letters are at times a little overdue would be less impatient with the public servants if they fully understood by what hardships, and oftentimes danger the work of the mail carriers is attended. Accustomed to dispatch in this age of limited express trains and telegrams we forget that a system can be no better than its poorest part, and that although our letters travel for hundreds of miles at the speed of the wind, they suffer a reduction in their average of celerity when they must go (as millions of them do) to points beyond the railroads where the means of conveyance are most primitive. The fact is not well known that the very great majority of

A CLIFFTOWN CARRIER.

our postoffices are still reached, not by railroads, but by stage coaches, by horse carriers, and even by footmen who penetrate to fastnesses where it is impossible to urge a horse with safety, traveling by dog-sleds, sometimes like those of the Esquimaux, or with the snowshoes of the Sioux. The new Territory of Alaska now has 22 postoffices in regular operation. Not only there, but in regions far east, in States that have been settled for a century or more, are many routes so isolated that it costs many dollars for every piece of mail that passes thereon.

It is, however, the wise policy of the government to provide every possible means of intercommunication between all its subjects, wherever beneath the American flag they may choose to reside. There is sure to follow the beneficence of postal facilities. No question arises as to the revenue that will accrue from a new office—the main consideration is, will it be of substantial advantage to the petitioners? If so, supplies are promptly forwarded and bids invited for carrying the mail thereto. This principle of universal extension of our postal system fairly rivals the colporteur methods of the Christian religion. The vital aim is a moral one—to afford every means for scattering literature, home and social letters, without which men when exiled incline to ignorance and brutality, to become burdensome and undesirable citizens.

A few illustrations are here given of the manner in which this work is carried on, regardless of cost or difficulties:

I visited Lee's Ferry in Coconino county, Ariz., an office on the Colorado river. Being at work in Utah we proceeded by way of the mail route from Salina to Kanab, via Panguitch, a distance of 208 miles by stage. We reached Kanab late on a March day, worn and chilled by our tedious trip. To the ferry was 93 miles farther, but fortunately we had a day to rest before going on.

Had De Foe made the same journey I am confident that he would never have selected the island of Juan Fernandez as the type of a lonesome place. For nearly 300 miles we traversed a section of the American desert, upon which there is no water, scant vegetation and very few people. The latter are specially praiseworthy for being hospitable from so meagre a store. It is of the same character of country as that which Stanton and his party of surveyors, being wrecked on their first disastrous

WISCONSIN LIMITED EXPRESS.

trip down the Colorado, crossed afoot to the Mormon settlement which sheltered the survivors and sent them safely homeward. The solitude of the expedition and of the final walk across the desert unbalanced the minds of some of the men. It is not surprising. At Lee's were scarcely a dozen patrons of the postoffice, [illegible] being Americans, engaged in needed work, they [illegible] letters from home like [illegible] and what is more, should [illegible] occur upon that far- [illegible] inspector must investi- [illegible] if need be, with the [illegible] observed when an [illegible] in the city of New York. Such minute instructions were given, however, to every employe along the line, in my anxiety to avoid a repetition of that 600 mile junket on the desert, that the route should remain a model of its grade.

In Wisconsin and Michigan, when the winter had set in and the roads have become drifted with snow, recourse must be had very often to the vehicles of the Esquimaux, and where they cannot be used to advantage, Indian runners on snowshoes are pressed into service. It should not be inferred that the progress is necessarily slow, for one of these

A USEFUL INDIAN.

snowshoe mercuries will easily travel 50 miles a day in a storm; and when the snow has become frozen hard enough to bear their weight the dogs scamper merrily over the deepest drifts as if delighted to be in the service of Uncle Sam and conscious of the importance of keeping up to schedule time.

Through the pine and turpentine regions of the South Atlantic States are scattered postoffices which are very hard to be reached, supplying communication between the lumber shippers in the South and the warehouses and yards of the Northern cities. Such, for example, is Sans Souci, in North Carolina, which is reached by rail from Norfolk to Edenton, thence by steamer across Albemarle sound to Plymouth, from which place runs a little, ancient propeller up the Roanoke and Cashie rivers to Windsor, (which was the first settlement of Sir Walter Raleigh), stopping at numerous saw mills to exchange the mails. The Cashie is very narrow, deep and so crooked that it runs to all points of the compass in the swamps before entering the Roanoke, often doubling back upon its course. It is lined with heavy pines which are rapidly being cut down and towed to mill. We passed a raft of 5,000 logs on its way to Edenton, breaking apart in passing the sharp bends of the river, and delaying the mail at Windsor till past midnight—a common occurrence.

Along the Eastern coast of North Carolina is a long, narrow strip of land completely cut off from the main land, lying between capes Hatteras and Fear, upon which are situated a dozen of decidedly out-of-the-way offices. They are supplied by a small sail boat plying semi-weekly between Manteo on Roanoke island and Wit, via Hatteras, Oracoke, Davis and other offices. The bulk of the mail consists of lighthouse orders and other official correspondence, and now and then a newspaper quoting prices of fish and oysters at Wilmington and Norfolk. Still other remote offices are found by crossing the ferry of the Neuse at New Berne and riding some 20 miles across the sands to Pamlico or Bayboro. Little activity is found there beyond the hoeing of peanuts.

Without doubt the most arduous work of the carrier is found in the Eastern mountain regions, where in spring the roads are nearly impassable. We crossed the route from Gauley bridge on the Kanawha river, through the Alleghanies to Nicholas and Addison court houses in April, and had trouble to secure horses, their owners fearing to let them undertake the trip. We started with a pair in a strong mountain buggy, but getting fast in mud a mile away, left the vehicle there as a danger sign. Procuring saddles and a guide, we again set forth and by nightfall had covered 10 miles of the 60 on the route. It was far more laborious than 600 miles upon the desert. Our way took us directly over Powell mountain, one of the highest peaks of the Alleghanies, requiring nine

FAST MAIL ON THE CASHIE.

miles of a sharp, circuitous ascent, over a road in many places four feet deep in mud, which we had to avoid by long detours. But when once its wooded crest was reached, our labor was amply repaid by the panorama of mountain scenery that opened to the view. The scene from Powell mountain is beyond description. The rarified air of the Rockies presents their chasms to the eye in brilliant magnificence, which is well reproduced in photographic transparencies when exposed to a strong light. The Alleghanies stretch away in softened, azure mists which are infinitely more pleasing, restful and amazing. We reached the summit at noon. The day was warm and clear. Before us and all round rose innumerable, cloud-capped peaks, uniform as the waves of a stormy sea. To a toiler the picture is bewildering, and has a strangely exhilerating effect upon the mind. Within the horizon was not a sign of life, save perhaps a solitary, attenuated, spiral line of smoke rising from the massive chimney of a mountain cabin which was itself concealed in deep forests. It is a vision of what greeted the explorers of Virginia and the Carolinas. We could conceive the difficulties that confronted Lewis and Clarke when on their hardy two years expedition they penetrated the wilderness of the Northwest territory, going steadily forth into a boundless, unknown, wooded continent whose extent and perils were alike unrived.

We met but one traveler upon these bridle paths. He was the purchasing scout, afoot, of an Eastern carriage factory, buying hickory trees for "stumpage." Approaching Nicholas the roads gave evidence of more frequent travel, being lined with wagons, loaded, fast in mud and abandoned until hot weather should restore the roadway. Keeping a little inn we found a man who was once a prominent physician in Cincinnati, with a large practice and income, but who, becoming an inebriate, took the heroic treatment of exiling himself in the Alleghanies.

Gradually the mountaineers are learning that the timber on their lands is valuable, and they are more retentive of it. A native told us he had cleared and fenced 10 acres which he sold to a stranger for $500. The purchaser shipped away the fence rails (which were of black walnut) to a furniture factory, and had not since set foot on his possessions. The seller then learned for the first time that black walnut was valuable for other purposes than fences.

As a rule the people in the Alleghanies live well. They have remarkably strong, fleet horses. A group of them about a cabin where a merry making is in progress is a picture as spirited as Bonheur's "Horse Fair."

Beyond the difficulty attending the work of the carrier, it is often accompanied by serious dangers, and superhuman efforts must be made to avoid fines for delinquency. When the rich Lamartine mines were opened I was ordered there in mid-winter. Without a guide, following verbal directions, I rode from Freeland, and to save time turned my horse into the bed of a mountain stream, thinking to ascend that would be the surest way to the mines. This saved time, but proved to be a poor economy, for on my return we descended by the same route. In winter the sun sets early in the Rockies, and then it grows colder very rapidly. As we approached Freeland it was very dark, and the stream had turned into thin ice, making it hard for a horse to keep a footing. I tried to keep mine up but he grew nervous, and finally slipping, he fell headlong, and in struggling to rise he rolled completely out of the bed of the shallow stream into a ravine the bottom of which could not be seen in the darkness. Uninjured, I picked my way cautiously to Freeland, remaining

PERILS OF THE ROCKIES.

there over night and going on by daylight. We met the carrier coming slowly up the mountains afoot. He had lost three mules by their falling from the narrow paths, but was trying to perform service with a degree of regularity, as the mines were filling up with people anxious for letters from home.

Innumerable illustrations could be added to show the uniform, persistent endeavor of the government to extend the blessings of the mail service to all people, under all circumstances. Indeed, it sometimes seems that if the Cliff Dwellers, whose deserted domiciles we find high in the sides of the mountain ledges, 1,000 feet in air, were to re-inhabit their elevated village their request for a postoffice would be granted, and it is certain that many of our hardy mail contractors would cheerfully undertake to perform service, with "celerity, certainty and security," between the airy settlements and the earth. W. S. DANIELS.

MRS. DE LESSEPS'S DEVOTION.

Intimations That It Comes Rather Late in the Day.

New York World.

Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps is being rather harshly talked about in France. She has been making appeals to popular sympathy, describing her home at the Castle la Chenaye as a bare, chill, unfurnished barn, and posing as a devoted wife at her disgraced husband's bedside. Instead of being properly impressed by this devotion and this tale of unpleasant surroundings, the people are saying that Mme. de Lesseps's abode is lavishly furnished and her household conducted luxuriously, while they politely intimate that her present zeal to serve her husband does not atone for her conduct during the past 12 years.

Ever since the inception of the canal enterprise her conduct has been such that, but for the fear of stigmatizing the company with his personal disgrace, M. de Lesseps would have divorced her. His son, Charles, has said significantly that his father's personal affairs kept him so much occupied that he had but little time to inquire into the methods of the company. Mme. de Lesseps's present devotion is referred to her desire to inherit as much as possible of her husband's money when he dies, and to conciliate her stepsons. She was 16 when she married M. de Lesseps, and he was then over 60.

EXPENSES OF A BIG CITY.

It Costs About $35,000,000 to Pay the Bills of New York.

The tax budget of New York city for the year 1893 was closed by the board of estimate and apportionment. The total budget is $37,444,154, which represents the estimated expense of municipal administration of 1893, together with the amounts to be raised for State taxes, for interest on and redemption of the city debt, to satisfy judgments and claims against the city, and for the partial support of libraries and charitable institutions as required by law.

About $3,000,000 is deducted from this total as the controller's estimate of the amount of unexpended balances, which are carried back into the general fund of the treasury and are available to satisfy the appropriations. The increase in the amount to be raised by tax this year over the amount raised in 1892 is $1,502,940, which is represented mainly in an increased State tax of $1,156,000. Some of the big items are: Police, $5,043,468, education, $4,480,448; public works, $3,014,020.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Easy Method of Securing Players by League Managers at Present.

A CLAIM IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.

No More Hustling After and Dickering With Desirable Men.

NOISY MEN OF THE PRIZE RING.

National league methods have greatly changed in the last year. Nothing illustrates this better than the manner in which Denny Lyons has been secured by the Pittsburgh club. It used to be, and not more than 12 months ago, that a manager did some of his hardest and most meritorious work during the winter months. Securing new players was often attended by long journeys, much talk and strong arguments. Prompt action was necessary in many cases, and a sharp, incessant look-out was absolutely essential, as managers of rival clubs were liable to drop upon the coveted player at any moment and carry him away by bigger inducements and more flattering promises. Only a year ago a manager was compelled to literally sneak out of town to avoid the newsgatheeer, or if caught to resort to falsehoods as to his destination—all to keep rival managers off the scent. To reach the desirable player long tramps over muddy country roads, through rain and snow, were taken, and inquiries as to his location cautiously made. Yet in spite of all these precautions, in spite of footsoreness and weariness, the player often eluded the grasp of the manager, for in those days the player could dictate terms and had a right to choose the club he wished to play for (provided, of course, he was not reserved). He knew his value, too, for he generally, or it may be said always, demanded a big price, sometimes requiring (and getting) a large bonus over and above his salary for signing a contract. It sometime occurred that two or more managers swooped down upon the victim at the same time. Then the player was in his glory and on his dignity, too. He remained obdurate until the managers got through bidding against each other, and finally went to the highest bidder. The whole country echoed with the name of the player and the successful manager's smile broadened to such an extent that he was forced to wear a larger hat.

Now the manager treads on velvet all winter. There is no need of long travels under disagreeable conditions, no studied speeches to make, no evading of reporters, no dodging of rival managers, and not even telegraph tolls to pay. If he hears of a desirable player all he does is to send a "claim" to headquarters and the player is his. It is not at all necessary to inform the player of the proposed action or to consult his inclination. From the moment he is claimed the victim belongs to the club claiming him, boot and breeches, as securely as if he were a black man in the South before the war. The player in course of time, at the sweet leisure of the club, receives a contract to sign. This may be the first intimation he has of his captivity. In hard, cold letters he is requested to sign for just as much as the club thinks fit to pay him. He has no other alternative but to sign or quit the diamond. He is absolutely powerless, and must submit to the dictates of the club whether the salary suits him or not. He has no means of escape, because the moment he is claimed by one club the others are forbidden even to communicate with him. The claim upon his services is not only for one season, but is valid until kingdom come. If the player refuses to sign, his name goes on the reserve list from year to year until he is released or becomes too old and gray to play ball. Once he is touched by a claim he is blighted forever.

Judging from the popularity of bicycle races last year the newly-formed association ought to be a splendid success. The fact that the National league of base ball clubs, or at least its representatives, are at the back of the movement is a guarantee that the sport will be honestly conducted, free from all gambling and other nefarious influences. The race meetings will be held in National league ball parks under the supervision of a board consisting of League representatives. Every League club will be a member of the new organization except Cleveland, and its place will be taken by Buffalo, whose representative is the president of the Buffalo base ball club. The best bicycle riders in the country to-day are amateurs, and to induce them to enter the professional ranks they must be convinced of the honorable intentions of the promotors of the present scheme. It will require keener watchfulness to keep the races above suspicion of crookedness than is the case in base ball. This is the only rock which may shatter the new venture, for last season thoroughly demonstrated the fact that bicycle races are very popular.

The past week has not been a remarkable one in pugilism. Outside of the wordy meeting between Goddard and Corbett at Chicago on Monday nothing occurred to stir the pugs. That spirited interview demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that each of the heavy-weights had a fixed purpose—one to get on a fight and the other to avoid a fight. It is pleasing to note that both men repeated before each other's faces what they had been saying about each other at a distance and through the newspapers. There can be no doubt that the public would like to see Goddard and Corbett meet in the ring, but it desires to see a meeting between Corbett and Kilrain much more. From all appearances these two bruisers will come together, and there should be nothing between now and the meeting to mar anticipation. No club has as yet offered a purse for the fight, but each fighter has shown a willingness to wager $10,000 on the outcome.

The light and middle-weights have caused all the noise that has been made in prize-ring circles for the past month or more. They have held the boards almost entirely since the Crescent City club offered $10,000 for a fight between Goddard and Slavin, which offer somehow or other has silently dropped out of notice. McAuliffe, Burge, Myer, Bowen, Gibbons, Greggains and Pritchard have been before the public bowing and scraping almost continually, and yet not one of them has a sure fight on hands, though purses have been offered to each. The stir among the welter-weights some time ago has settled down into the battle between Tom Ryan and George Dawson, which is to take place before the Olympic club some time in March. The feather-weights are all quietly awaiting the outcome of the Griffin-Murphy fight before the Coney Island club on February 6. So the light and middle-weights have the floor and seem determined to keep it.

Aleck Greggains has been much sought after. First the Olympic club offered a purse of $4,000 for a fight between him and Young Mitchell. This offer it raised to $10,000 and then withdrew it. Then the Utah Athletic club offered $2,500 for a go between Greggains and Jim Williams. A few days later the Olympic club offered $5,000 for Greggains and Pritchard. On January 7 it withdrew the offer, and on the same day the Crescent City club offered $6,000 for a fight between the two. Greggains, who showed a willingness to meet Fitzsimmons for $5,000 a side shortly after his draw with Costello, was ready to accept everyone of the above offers, but they all melted away until only the last offer, that of $6,000 by the Crescent City club, remains. He has signed the agreement and is now waiting for the coming of Pritchard.

Billy Myer has also had a few offers, the first came from the Olympic club to fight Austin Gibbons for a purse of $4,000, and directly after the Crescent club offered $5,000 for the same men. Gibbons was willing, but Myer refused to sign because he did not consider the purse big enough. Then the Crescent club offered $7,500 for Burge and Myers. The latter at once agreed, but Burge refused, saying he would fight nobody but McAuliffe. The last offer was by the Crescent City club of a purse of $5,000 for a fight between Myer and Bowen, but the Streator lad backed out on account of the meagerness in his mind of the sum offered. J. H. G.

NOT IN FULL DRESS.

How General Taylor Received Commore Stockton.

Detroit Free Press.

The great hero of the Mexican war was not much for dress and show, and, in fact, was rather given to extreme carelessness as to his personal appearance, especially in camp.

When encamped near Corpus Christi, before the army invaded Mexico, he was called upon one day by Commodore Stockton, whose fleet lay in the harbor. The commodore was a great stickler for everything military, always appearing with his coat buttoned to the chin, and in every particular, at any hour, the picture of neatness.

General Taylor was lying on his cot in his tent in a very negligee dress, consisting of a gauze shirt, brown linen trousers, and slippers. When the commodore was announced he jumped up and took his dress coat from the rope which was strung across the tent, and proceeded to put it on utterly unmindful of his other garments.

In those days the military dress coat had a high collar, which reached almost to the ears. In his haste to make himself presentable as regarded his coat the general buttoned it so that one side came above the ear, while the other was so low as to reveal the absence of outer shirt, collar or cravat, and in his brown linen trousers, slippers, and in full dress uniform coat he presented himself to the commodore, the most remarkable looking of modern generals.

LIKED GOOD DINNERS.

Neglected to Pay For Them, Though, and Went to Prison.

Paris Edition of the Herald.

A. M. Chesnau, who is well known in the Paris police courts, where he makes his appearance regularly at intervals of six months, has just paid his customary visit to the Palais de Justice for the twenty-ninth time.

The little weakness which brings him into trouble is a fondness for good dinners, combined with an inability to pay for them. His plan is to go to some good restaurant, accompanied by a friend, and order dinner for three, saying that he expects the third guest, M——, naming some one or other of high social position, in a few minutes.

As he is well dressed and has the manners of a marquis of the old school, he is always promptly served with the most recherche meal and fine wines. When the bill is presented he politely begs his host to accompany him to the police station and give him in charge. This time his dinner has cost him six months' imprisonment, so he may be looked out for again about the second week in June.

The Andes Sinking.

The startling announcement is made that the whole range of the Andes is slowly sinking into the earth's crust. As proof of this *La Gazette Geographique* says that Quito was 9,596 feet above the level of the sea in the year 1745; in 1800 it was only 9,567, having sunk 26 feet in the 55 years following 1745, and but 3 feet during the 31 years which intervened between 1800 and 1831. In 1868 the city's level had been reduced to 9,520 feet above the level of the Pacific ocean. To sum up the total, we find that Ecuador's capital has sunk 76 feet in 122 years. Antisana's farm, the highest inhabited spot on the Andes (1,000 feet higher than Quito itself, which is the highest real city on the globe), is said by the same authority to be 218 feet lower than it was in 1745.

Another One on Ben Butler.

When a governor takes the oath of office he swears not only to support the constitution of Massachusetts, but the constitution of the United States.

The oaths are printed in a book and the governor is required to sign his name to them.

Each oath closes with the words "So help me God."

When Governor Butler was inaugurated he drew his pen through the phrase attached to the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

He said there was no mention of God in that constitution and the phrase was superfluous.

AMAZING FIGURES.

The following tables show at a glance how pensions have been increased in the last 27 years. At the end of the current fiscal year the sum paid out will aggregate over $1,500,000,000!

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Number Pensioners.	Yearly Payments.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Number Pensioners.	Yearly Payments.
1865	85,986	16,388,814	1879	242,755	33,121,482
1866	126,722	15,605,352	1880	250,802	56,777,874
1867	155,185	20,936,552	1881	268,830	59,059,280
1868	169,643	23,782,387	1882	285,697	61,345,194
1869	187,963	28,479,628	1883	303,606	65,012,574
1870	198,686	28,340,202	1884	323,756	55,429,228
1871	207,495	34,243,895	1885	345,125	56,102,267
1872	232,229	28,533,499	1886	365,782	65,304,864
1873	238,411	29,579,627	1887	406,397	75,029,102
1874	236,241	29,038,415	1888	452,557	80,288,509
1875	234,821	29,456,240	1889	489,725	87,624,779
1876	232,137	28,257,396	1890	537,944	106,936,855
1877	253,802	27,885,573	1891	676,160	124,455,951
1878	223,098	27,137,641	1892	876,063	139,035,613

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, an appropriation has been made of $144,956,000. Commissioner Raum estimates that there will be a deficiency of $10,508,621. For the next fiscal year he estimates an expenditure of $165,000,000. The actual expenditure will probably not be less than $200,000,000.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE SCHOOL ISSUE.

Portraits and Sketches of the Leaders of the Catholic Controversy.

MGRS. IRELAND AND SATOLLI.

Representatives of the Liberal Scholastic Movement.

CORRIGAN THEIR CHIEF OPPONENT

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

The following are portraits of three Catholic prelates who are just now attracting unusual attention, both in the United States and Europe, because of their positions as leaders of the two sides to the controversy now going on in the Roman church concerning the relations between the church and the public schools.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul

ARCHBISHOP JOHN IRELAND.

is the advanced advocate of what may be called the liberal position of the church on the scholastic issue. His nativity is shown in his name, but he is a devoted admirer of the United States and its governmental principles. During the civil war he was the chaplain of a Minnesota regiment. In the Northwest his ardent advocacy of total abstinence and other reforms, and his power and eloquence as an orator have earned for him the title of the "Northwestern Blizzard." He believes that the public schools may be relied upon to give to Catholic children the purely technical and scientific branches of an education, to be supplemented by the religious training of the church. In other words, he holds that Catholics should avail themselves of the advantages of the public schools to the extent to which they go in their province. His ideas have been put into practice at Faribault and Stillwater, Minn., where an arrangement with the boards of education provides that Catholic children who attend the public schools shall receive religious instruction from teachers appointed by the church. This system has recently received the approval

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI

of Pope Leo, and has found a brilliant and powerful advocate in the person of Archbishop Satolli, the ablegate of the pope.

This eminent Italian ecclesiastic is in the United States as the representative of the pope, and is commissioned by the head of the church to settle various differences between bishops and priests, to speak for the pope on disputed questions of church administration, and to represent the pope at the Columbian exposition. This is his second visit to the United States, and he is now making his home at the Catholic university at Washington. He attended the dedication of the world's fair in October, at the conclave of archbishops in New York in November plainly stated the pope's views concerning education (being in approval of the position of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland), and in December arranged for the return of Dr. Edward McGlynn to the church. It is a matter of general knowledge that the mission of Mgr. Satolli has been distasteful to that section of the American church of which Archbishop Corrigan is the representative.

Michael Augustine Corrigan, the archbishop of New York, is a native of New Jersey, and is in his 54th year. He

ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL A. CORRIGAN.

was a student in the American college at Rome, and entered the priesthood in Rome in 1863. He was appointed bishop of Newark in March, 1873. He introduced into that diocese the Jesuits and Dominicans. He became an archbishop and coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey in 1880. He became metropolitan of New York on the death of the cardinal in 1885. Archbishop Corrigan holds that the public schools, because they are wholly without a religious element, are not at all to be tolerated by the church and that it is the duty of the church to impart to its children both secular and religious training. He is also an advocate of the plan of Cahensly, which would provide for the various nationalities in the United States bishops of their own race and tongue.

BERLIN'S BABY GORILLA.

He Is Intelligent and Eats and Plays Like a Child.

The young gorilla sent some time ago to the Berlin aquarium is, according to the superintendent, Dr. Hermes, by far the most interesting possession the

THE BABY GORILLA.

aquarium ever had. "He is such a jolly little fat rascal," says the doctor, "and it is at times very hard not to believe him human. He is irresistibly comical in his earnest efforts to imitate the actions of his teacher." He has been taught a number of things, and is as keenly alive to praise or to blame as any child. He seems very proud to be allowed to sweep his room, which he does very nicely, except that he once in a while uses the broom as a duster. This he once did in the superintendent's library, and the effect was very startling. He has a smooth, shiny, black face, well-shaped ears and large, intelligent eyes, brimful of mischief. If his nose was a little more prominent he might pass for a young darkey. His awkward motions remind one a great deal more of a clumsy boy than of a monkey. He is extremely fond of company and distinguishes readily between men and women. Small chil-

HE FEEDS WITH A SPOON.

dren between 4 and 6 years are his chief delight. He is very fond of kissing them and permits them to take all manner of liberties with him without getting angry or using his great strength roughly.

Young Mr. Gorilla's habits were very regular. In this respect, says the superintendent, he was more like a thoughtful child than an animal. About 8 o'clock in the morning he generally wakes. He then sits up in bed, looking glum and sleepy, waiting for his milk, which is given him in a glass. Should this be late he whimpers, but as soon as he receives it he gives a little snort of satisfaction. He now gets up, looks around the room and begins to play. He takes his bath at 9 o'clock and grunts with delight while being washed. For breakfast he has a couple of sausages, bread and butter and fruit. He is very fond of the latter, and comically careful about what he eats. If he is given cherries he very carefully picks out the stones. Dinner is served at 1 o'clock. This young gorilla is always very anxious to find out what the bill of fare consists of. The basket containing the dinner is most carefully examined with a view of getting a sample of a tid-bit.

PLAYS HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH CHILDREN.

A box on the ears is his usual reward, which sends him pouting but patient to a corner, where he sits in eager expectancy, never taking his eyes off the food. A cup of beef tea is the first course. Then a stew of rice, vegetables and meat. The young gorilla has been taught to feed himself with a spoon, which he does very cleverly, but when he thinks nobody is watching him he uses his fingers. After dinner he takes a map for an hour and a half, then plays some more. He has a light supper of tea and bread and butter. Half-past 8 he goes to bed, which is like an ordinary one, with mattress and blanket. Our little Mr. Gorilla rolls himself snug in his blanket and soon sleeps the sleep of a happy little monkey, though many simple-minded country folk call him the "little nigger."

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

THOU ART A PATIENT GOD.

Thou art a patient God;
No wonder we love Thee,
And point the path that Jesus trod
From birth to Calvary.

Thou art a patient God;
We find this day by day,
As in the way of life we plod
And Thou dost lead the way.

Thou art a patient God;
We praise Thy holy name,
For Christ, thine own appointed rod,
Who on the earth shall reign.

K.

Mrs. Malaprop Again.

Somerville Journal.

A good lady, whose education had been somewhat limited, but whose husband had unexpectedly inherited a good deal of wealth, spent a large sum in fitting up an elegant conservatory, in which she took especial pride. As she was showing a visitor through the conservatory one day her friend exclaimed:

"What a lovely collection of flowers you have here, my dear!"

"Yes," replied the happy owner, "and such delightful floral wealth, "and so many of them are flagrant, too."

Wanted to Make Restitution.

Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Billus—John, will you please mail this letter I've written to Aunt Caroline?

Mr. Billus—Certainly. But you didn't need to put two stamps on it, Maria. It's under the regulation weight.

Mrs. Billus—I know it, but the last time I wrote her was overweight, and I put only one stamp on it. I may be careless sometimes, John Billus, but I'm honest.

BROTHER GARDNER'S EULOGY

He Makes a Few Remarks on Col. Johnson's Death.

TELLS THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT HIM.

Says He Was an Average Man, Nothing More.

BUT HE WILL CERTAINLY BE MISSED.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

"At a late meeting of dis club," said Brother Gardner as he arose with solemn countenance, "we disposed of some resolushuns on de death of Kurnel Cabiff. It now becomes my dooty to announce dat we hev met up wid another loss. Another kurnel has bin called away, reducin' our list of kurnels to about fo'teen. As most of yo' am aware, Kurnel Kyann Johnson departed dis life las' Tuesday, arter a sickness which only scattered itself through two short weeks. I know it am usual in sich cases fur somebody to obsarve dat de late deceased was a great an' good man, possessed of about all de varchews of mankind, but I cannot consistently foller de rule. In de fust place, as yo'

"DE KURNEL WAS IN DE COOP."

all am awar', I doan' believe in eulogies, an' in de nex', it nebber did help a dead man any fur de libin to stand up an' lie about him.

"Kurnel Johnson was jes' an aiverage man—no mo' an no less. My fust meetin wid him was under rather embarrassin sarcumstances. One night at midnight I heerd my Leghorn chickens makin a great fuss, and I riz up an went out to de coop to investigate. De kurnel was in de coop an had already lifted two fat pullets off de roost. I lit onto him and hammered him fur half an hour, an he den explained dat he was walkin in his sleep. I could stan up yere an say dat de kurnel was an honest man, but I shan't do it. He was as honest as de aiverage, and dat's praise nuff.

"I am usual to obsarve in sich cases as dis dat de departed was possessed of qualities which endeared him to a large cirele of frien's. I cannot say dat fur de kurnel. He had some of de meanest streaks in him of any man I eber met up wid, an on as many as fo' different occashuns I hev had to take him by de neck an temporarily impress his manners. If I was called upon to swa'r to it I should say dat he had 20 faults to 1 varchew. His circle of frien's wasn't much biggern'n de head of a bar'l, an it was growin' smaller all de time. I has actually knowed de kernel to take out a plug of tobacker in de presence of 22 men, bite off a large hunk an calmly replace it in his pocket widout skippin' a cog!

"I reckon some of yo' expect to ha'r me say dat de kurnel was a kind father an a lovin husband, but I shan't do it. He was about de aiverage. He'd lose $3 shootin craps when his wife was shoeless, an he'd put up $2 on a hoss race when his chillen hungered fur taters. It was hisself fust an de fam'ly next. I hev happened into his cabin when he 'peared to be a lovin husband, an I has happened in when he was lickin his ole woman wid a strap. Sometimes he would surprise de chilen wid popco'n candy, an sometimes wid such a spankin dat de police would get arter him.

"I haven't said dat de world was better fur de kurnel hevin lived in it fur forty-eight years, seben months and fourteen days, nor shall I. It wasn't. If he had bin bo'n a rabbit or a mewl, or if he hadn't bin bo'n at all, it wouldn't hev made a cent's wuth of difference to de world. Like de aiverage man, he arrove, he sloshed round and he went hence, an nobody on de next block consarned demselves about his livin or dyin. Our loss am not eben his gain—not as anyone knows of. About de only phrase I kin wring in on him is dat we shall miss him. We shall miss him bekase he was allus tryin to borrow money; allus behind in his dues; allus kickin and complainin an gittin up disputes about Dan'l in de lion's den. He died owin de grocer, butcher, landlord an about ebery member of dis club, an de fam'ly didn't hev a shillin in de house. It am perhaps needless to add dat his wife selected a $90 casket an had 25 hacks in de funeral purceshun, an she looks to dis club to put up a $100 monument.

"We shall display de usual emblems of mournin fur de kurnel. We shall set aside a page to his memory. We shall remember ebery good deed he eber dun an try our level best to forgit dat he had a single fault. We owe dat to de dead, and it's mighty seldom we owe any mo'. When it comes my turn to go I only ask of dis club dat it puts de words on my tombstone. 'He was aiverage.' De world will understand de rest." M. QUAD.